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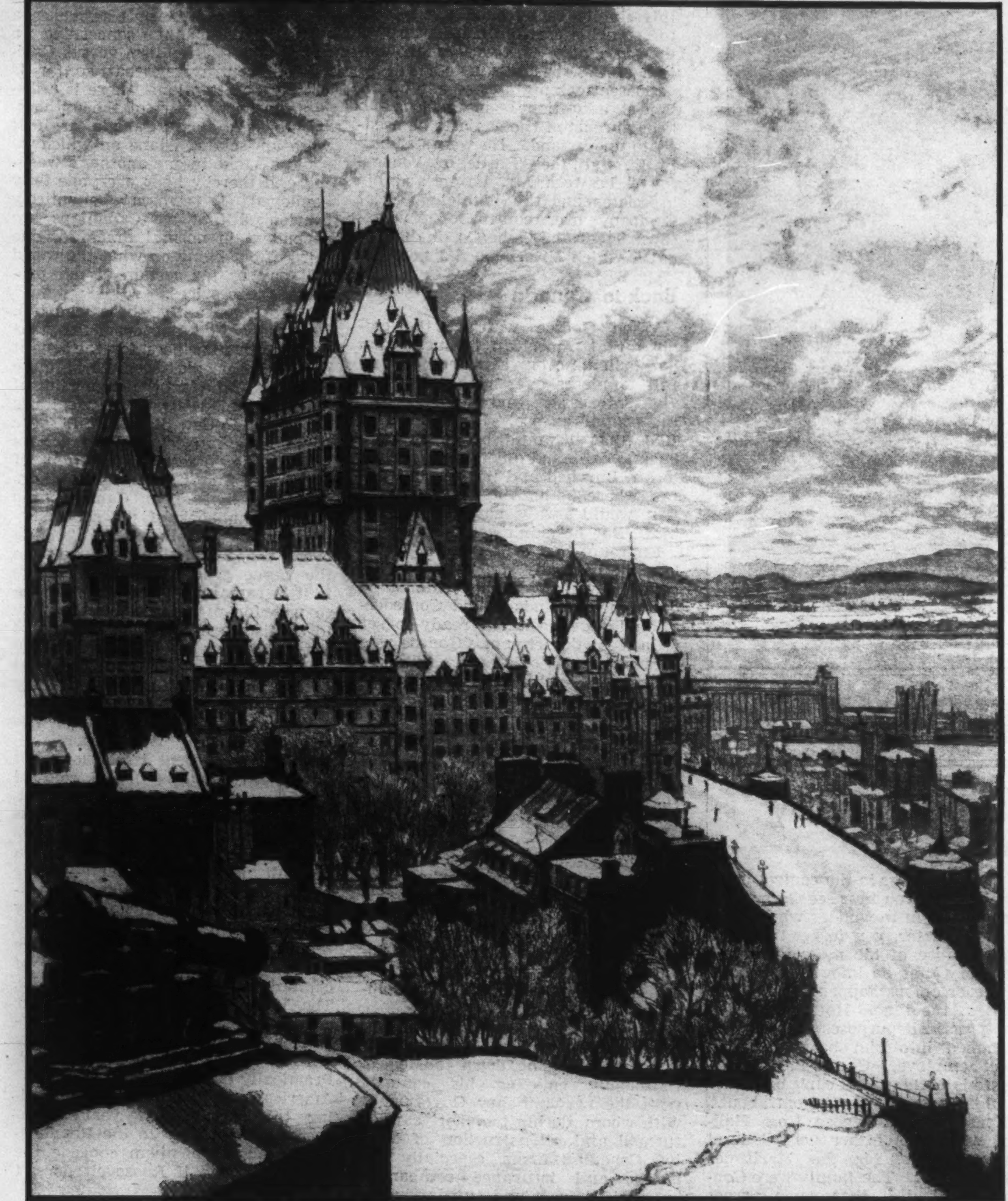
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

After Teheran

See article by F. Flaherty on page 16



"Quebec in Winter," the latest colorprint of Nicholas Hornyansky, was executed in celebration of the Quebec Conference, and the first copies were sent to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. It is being used as the Christmas greeting of W. H. Bosley & Co.

The Front Page

THE question of the organization of the British Commonwealth for the purposes of treaty-making is being agitated with some vigor in certain quarters, and will be agitated with much more vigor in the early future. There is a strong and vocal school of opinion both in the Dominions and in the United Kingdom which holds that the Commonwealth should present a solid front and "speak with a single voice." And it must be admitted that at first sight the idea has many attractions. But it needs very careful examination.

No one, we presume, would argue that the nations of the Commonwealth should go into the peace conference following this war, or into any international conference, without the most careful consultation among themselves before hand. The interests common to this group of nations are vastly greater and more important than those common to any other grouping of corresponding size which can be thought of. But careful consultation and rigid uniformity of action are two entirely different things.

The objections to rigid uniformity of action—the "common voice" of the propagandists for this policy—are numerous and powerful, and fall under two distinct headings. The first heading relates to the effect upon the nations of the Commonwealth themselves. They are not a common sovereignty; they are a number of separate but "freely associated" sovereignties, and while they have many and vital interests in common they also have many and vital interests which are not in common but are peculiar to the individual nation. No undertaking so vast as the making of peace after a global war and the reconstruction of the world upon a new basis can possibly be carried through without impinging upon interests of both classes.

For Canada and Australia to be obligated to speak with a common voice with that of South Africa and Great Britain, upon questions upon which their interests are entirely different, would be a most dangerous situation, and would involve risks of the repudiation of the common policy by the government or the people of one or more of the Commonwealth nations, the consequences of which might be disastrous to the whole future of civilization. That the doctrine of the "common voice" involves the immediate reading-out of Eire from the Commonwealth is obvious; and while this might not at the moment seem like a serious objection, it might in the long run prove a very grave and very mistaken step.

Proponents of the "common voice" have failed so far to produce any scheme by which the utterances of that voice are to be decided upon. There will obviously be meetings of the negotiating Ministers of the Commonwealth nations; there will be such meetings in any event. But if they have to arrive at a common utterance, there must be voting powers; this is not a Cabinet Council, where a dissident member can press his case up to the point of threatening to resign and the others must choose between conceding his point or letting him go. The policies of a Cabinet Council, moreover, are limited by what they feel they can get their legislative body to accept, and they have only one legislative body to deal with, and one electorate to appeal to if the legislature refuses to back them up; the representatives of the Commonwealth have five or six separate legislatures to deal with, and a refusal by any of them to accept the common policy would be ruinous. The chances of such a refusal occurring are far from negligible, for a Dominion Prime Minister who has failed to get what his country wants in the "Council" or whatever we call it can say nothing to his electors except that he was voted down by the other nations, and on a serious issue this would be far from being a good defence.

But even more grave are the objections which arise from the effect of the "common voice" upon other nations. It is absurd to suppose that these will consent to look upon Canada and Australia as separate sovereignties, with separate rights within the system of nations, if their behavior is at all times to be exactly the same as that of Great Britain and South Africa. And this is not merely a matter of national pride. If the true interests of the Commonwealth required it, Canada would no doubt be willing to sacrifice the national status which she has so laboriously established. But national pride is the smallest factor. It is important from every point of view that Canada, Australia and South Africa should be recognized as being separate entities with ideas and wills of their own. The influence of the Commonwealth, in those matters in which the wills and ideas of these separate nations are identical—a very large range of matters—will be vastly greater if it is understood that the identity is natural and not forced, an identity of co-operation and not of consolidation.

Time to Vote

MUNICIPAL elections will shortly be held in a large number of Canadian communities. There are indications that the electors are waking up to the fact that in recent years their representatives have always been chosen by a minority, and frequently by a minority of a minority, for the simple reason that the majority will not bother themselves to vote. There has often been no correspondence whatever between the views of the elected representative and those of a very large majority of his (or her) constituents. It is entirely democratic and proper for a ward to have a Socialist alderman if that is what a real majority of its voters want. It is neither democratic nor proper for it to have a Socialist alderman if that is what less than a quarter of the electors want, and that has commonly been the case in many city wards in recent years.

The Bracken Speech

IF THE Progressive Conservative leader has taken a long time to decide on his party's new line—or his new party's line, if you prefer it so,—it must be admitted that he has decided on a clever one. Decentralization is impossible today for the Liberals, who are in power and have to operate the country through a period in which a great amount of central direction of effort is imperative. It is contrary to the fundamental creed of the CCF. Yet it surely corresponds to a deep-seated instinct, and a very sound one, in the Canadian people. It is vital that the possibility of realizing it, when the world has returned to the normal ways from which totalitarian war has diverted it, should be maintained, and it is therefore highly desirable that a great national party should take it as its chief objective, and should offer watchful, energetic and continuous resistance to all who would seek to build centralization into the very structure of the nation.

At the same time we must admit that the old Conservative party is not the party which we should naturally have expected to see fulfilling this role. The trend of a party's policy, even its habit of mind, are often forced upon it by circumstances rather than developed from within. Historically the Liberal party is a more natural upholder of decentralization than the Conservative party, just as the Democrats are historically more accustomed to that role than the Republicans in the United States. The Democrats were forced into centralization, first by a great depression and then by a great war; and it is doubtful if they can now reverse themselves. The Liberals clung to decentralization through the depression, with very bad results to the country; their attempt to abandon it before the war by the Sirois Report was blocked by a great province; and only in the war were they able to achieve the centralization which the country by then urgently needed. But they are now so enmeshed in centralization that they probably will not be able to abandon it when it

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J. GERALD GODSOE —Photo by Karsh.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Not a Gilded Success Boy

BY COROLYN COX

WHY Gerry Godsoe? This seems a fairly natural question for the public to be asking. It was rather a surprise when Joseph Gerald Godsoe, age thirty-nine, just a year after he joined the Munitions Supply setup in Ottawa, succeeded Henry Borden as Co-ordinator of Controls and Chairman of the all-powerful Wartime Industries Control Board.

When you look over what has gone on in the controls field you find the explanation from one point of view, and when you know Gerry Godsoe's past, you quickly realize that is just what he WOULD do, arrive at the top in the shortest possible time.

Henry Borden, during his occupancy of the chief control post set up by the Minister of the Department of Munitions and Supply, has created a team out of the seventeen able, headstrong powerful Controllers who regulate the supply of basic raw materials and services for the whole of Canada's war industry. His has been the overall co-ordination job. To each Controller belonged the detailed analysis and operation of his own region of control.

Each Controller has had a whale of a headache getting his field combed out, and each field is one vast aggregate of recurrent headaches. When you've found a tough individual who can take 'em and keep his territory operating, you certainly hesitate to move him, even upstairs, unless you have to, and unless you have somebody else to take his place.

Just a year ago Mr. Borden prevailed upon Mr. Godsoe, whom he first met when both were students at Dalhousie University, to join him in Ottawa and take what share he could of the big burden of the coordination job off Mr. Borden's heavily laden shoulders. As Associate Co-Ordinator of Controls, Godsoe then developed into the one man, who, next to Henry Borden, best understood the overall co-ordination problem. There were, also, other reasons connected with Gerry Godsoe's particular temperament, the flare for handling people that has led his own company to give him continually those jobs that demanded tact and diplomacy. Then, as one of the old timers in the control game put it, when you first see Gerry Godsoe and begin to wonder whether he is a youngster, you forget the question because of the more important discovery that he knows his onions, whatever onions happen to be on the tapis at the time. He has retained for practical purposes the homily drummed into him by his former great employer, Cyrus S. Eaton—"there is nothing that can't be done," "nothing you cannot find out about."

Godsoe is a Bluenose from Halifax, where his father was General Superintendent for the Maritimes for the C.P.R. The family were Connecticut English that came across the border as U.E. Loyalists. Godsoe lost his mother when he was two, was brought up in early youth by an aunt, followed the public school system till he entered Dalhousie University, for Arts and Law. There he took amongst others the George S. Campbell scholarship, achieved a first class all round development, and well balanced success in a great variety of fields.

All-round Man

He was President of the Student body, and of Sodalis Debating Society, Leader in the Mock Parliament, Vice President of the National Federation of Canadian Students and President of his fraternity. He graduated third in his class, and during summers worked at all the broadening tough jobs Canadian youths cut their teeth on, from digging telegraph poles for his father's operations to highway survey gangs. By the time he took his LL.B. and was called to the Bar in 1928, he had moved about Canada, learned to work hard, either physically or mentally, and to mix with all kinds of men.

His post graduate education of a very real sort began when he joined the law firm of C. J. Burchell, now the Canadian High Commissioner to Newfoundland, in 1927. Mr. Burchell believes you grow up with your own responsibility, and this he gave to youth in a way that few seniors do.

As Cyrus S. Eaton whirled up the dizzy heights of American Industrial Empires of the 20's, he turned back to his native Nova Scotia for a steady, sound, private secretary. Godsoe was recommended for the job. Cyrus Eaton met him and he was taken on. He settled down with a group of young Nova Scotia doctors living in a Shakerite boarding house in Cleveland, Ohio, and from this simple background went forth to serve his exciting chief who was then in control of a vast amalgamation of U.S. businesses.

Godsoe took night classes in Cleveland's educational institutions to keep abreast of the subjects he needed to understand. He was standing by through the "Battle of Youngstown" between Mr. Eaton and his associates and the Bethlehem Steel Company over control of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. in 1931, a battle which Mr. Eaton did not win.

Back to Canada

When Godsoe watched the empires that American business men had built up over years crumble and fall to pieces over night, it left a vivid impression, and he felt it was the end of an era. He decided, in 1931, that it would be good to go back to calm and quiet Canada, back to Mr. Burchell and the law in Halifax, where he had been told the old firm would always have a place for him. But he didn't get that far.

En route to Halifax from Cleveland, he naturally stopped off in Toronto, saw many of his wide range of business friends, found Confederation Life Association ready to set up a legal department. Godsoe was offered the job of heading this new department and has been with the firm ever since.

Firm's Trouble Shooter

Confederation Life took its name from the fact that it was founded the year of Confederation, with J. K. Macdonald its President and founder, and his son, C.S. is its president today. Godsoe enjoyed its world wide aspect and soon worked over into the general administrative side of the business, developed into the firm's prime trouble shooter, especially in dealing with grief that involved other governments and required diplomatic finesse in its solution.

For years, for example, among other Latin-American countries, he has been trapesing down to Mexico, thoroughly enjoying his contacts with the revolutionary Government with whom, during the past years of turmoil and reconstruction of Mexico, Canadian firms, especially our banks, and insurance companies, have laid down sound foundations of business relations that are likely to grow greatly in importance directly the war is over. In fact, Mr. Godsoe feels that Canada stands second to none in the Mexican and other Latin American fields and great opportunities lie ahead for mutually advantageous activity if we can bring ourselves to see, beyond the shoulders of our nearest greatest neighbor, the little fellow of our own size with whom we have so many common problems and, mirabile dictu, completely complementary industries and products.

By 1939 Godsoe was Assistant General Manager of Confederation Life, a post he holds today while on loan to the Ottawa war setup.

Godsoe is by no means the gilded success boy. Last year as the youngest man ever elected president of the Canadian Club in Toronto, his enthusiastic and tolerant outlook infused new life into that erst-while somewhat staid institution. His chairing of one important meeting actually drew an editorial in the Toronto Press. Seldom is the chairman of a meeting, rather than the speaker of the day, so honored. His work with the Toronto club is only the beginning of what he would like to contribute to the job he feels the Association of Canadian Clubs should accomplish for Canada. What we wish to save of past experience and experiment he knows cannot be rescued by suppression of views more radical than he himself may share. Come wind come weather, he believes in the ability of Canadians to meet the crises of the day and fashion a real future for the citizens of the Dominion.

The economic - industrial machine of which he is today top controller should be able to function in whatever direction we choose to travel.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canadian Socialism and the U.S.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "Against Socialism" (S.N., Dec. 4) provokes a disturbing thought concerning a phase of the "Socialism versus Capitalism" controversy that so far is getting no attention. There is a disposition on the part of the unthinking to talk about Canada as if it were an isolated island on which we could all take in one another's washing and thereby keep everyone fully employed. It seems to be entirely overlooked that we Canadians are dependent in normal times for one third of our living on what the world will pay us for certain of our products and services.

More importantly, those who talk so blithely of "taking over" this, that and the other business for the benefit of "all the people" seem to be quite oblivious of the fact that ownership of much of Canada's tangible wealth is not vested in Canadians at all. There is no less than four billion dollars of it in the possession of citizens of the United States. When the authors of "Make This Your Canada," the current handbook of the socialistically inclined, talk about "taking over," they had better get away from the vague generalities they indulge in it in explaining how they're going to pay for properties they propose to confiscate because our friends to the south of us would most certainly expect proper value and the hard coin of the realm for anything they had to give up.

Your own Willson Woodside, who recently visited Washington, remarked in a recent issue, "one felt the weight of power of this colossal neighbor of ours." Not only that, but he discerned that "under less genial leadership there is no use blinking the fact that she could be a difficult neighbor—". Well—in the last Congressional election the people of United States swung decidedly and politically to the "right", and the Republicans and Conservative Democrats, staunch adherents of capitalism, are now in the saddle. The 1943 off-year elections further emphasized this swing when the Republicans made practically a clean sweep of every election contest. Practically every important political American commentator is now willing to concede next year's Congressional majority to the Republicans and most of them concede the presidency also if Roosevelt doesn't run.

The capitalistic Republicans are well served by their business publications. One of them, the *Wall Street Journal*, recently had one of its editorial analysts investigate the trend to radicalism in Canada. In looking over Mr. Coldwell's recent exposition of CCF principles, they were carefully examined and pronounced as having a "ripe totalitarian odor," so the investor readers of the *Wall Street Journal* have been put on notice.

I notice, too, that *Harper's Magazine* for December is taking full page advertisements in American newspapers to feature its December issue. One of the two or three important articles featured in this advertisement is "Canada Swings to the Left" by W. H. Chamberlain. So still more Americans with their dollars in Canada will be looking at us a little more critically, and as the great majority of Americans believe in capitalism, I can well imagine the raucous reply of any American owner of capital in Canada if we plead with him to consider whether the use of it is "the best thing for the Canadian people," or "the best thing for himself individually."

We as Canadians can retreat if we like into the politically-bossed shadows of a state-owned enterprise system. But of one thing we can be sure, we will never be able to drag our American neighbors or their dollars with us and they may quite easily become "less genial" if their capital in Canada is put in peril by political marauders. American dollars in Canada are of course under duress for the war. But after that just let them get any idea that the "socialization of industry" is imminent, and watch those dollars exit. And you might see a lot of enterprising Canadians and their dollars exit with them too. It's a free country—or is it? Answer that, Mr. Jolliffe, if you please.

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS.

White-Ruthenia

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with interest, the article on White-Russia, in your issue of November 27. The name is, of course, that of one of the Socialist Soviet Republics and has nothing to do with the Whites, who fought the Reds, in the civil wars. The name, both in Russian and in Polish, is usually written as one word "Whiterussia" and the inhabitants as "Whiterussians". They are not, however, Russians at all, but Ruthenians, akin to the Ruthenians of Galicia, who now call themselves Ukrainians. For this reason it would be less confusing to use the terms "White-Ruthenia" and "White-Ruthenians."

Ruthenia (including White-Ruthenia) was originally an independent principality, which was, in the thirteenth century incorporated in the Kingdom of Poland. It remained part of Poland until the partitions, towards the end of the eighteenth century, when Galicia was taken by Austria and what is now called White Russia, by Russia. Poland, of course, then ceased to exist as an independent nation.

There are comparatively few true Russians in White-Ruthenia, and practically none in the adjoining parts of Poland. The Russian population in the whole of Poland was, by the last census less than one-half of one per cent, or to be exact .4% of the total population.

It is worth adding that all that there was of culture in White-Ruthenia was either Polish or influenced by Polish culture. Many outstanding Poles have come from White-Ruthenia, among them Adam Mickiewicz, the greatest of the Polish poets and General Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

Ottawa, Ont. W. L. SCOTT.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

should be abandoned; and the Conservatives by ditching much of their tradition have been able to make decentralization their watchword. They could not put it in practice today even if they got into power; but it has great value, and great popular appeal, as a slogan for the middle-distance future.

With this platform it will be necessary for Mr. Bracken to oppose any proposals for extensive amendment of the B.N.A. Act to diminish the powers of the provinces, except possibly for the purpose of conferring on Ottawa the power to implement treaties. He can maintain that the present large degree of centralization is lawful so long as there is an "emergency," and after that it should be unlawful anyhow. The word "provincial" does not occur in the speech, but the provinces must be at least glanced at in the exhortation to the Government to stop building up the "great bureaucracy in Ottawa" and "make use of the existing experience, ability and machinery and not waste these valuable assets by hamstringing them," and in the call to "decentralize administrative functions." Mr. George Drew will hail these passages with satisfaction.

ICE ON THE POND

UPON new ice as clear as window glass,
That bears no ripple, fleck or flaw, I try
With cautious step between the sedge and grass
A surface that was once reflected sky
And held the image of a kingfisher.
Now in the pond's black depth a bitter cold
Draws at the lily's root; there is no stir
Of tall flags slipping through a tranquil gold
Of sunny waters; reeds and rushes fill
No longer with their fragments of soft sound
The lonely marsh, and the low voice is still
Of the hid spring that hurries from the ground.

Across the ice a leaf of laurel blows,
And on the wind I sense the coming snows.

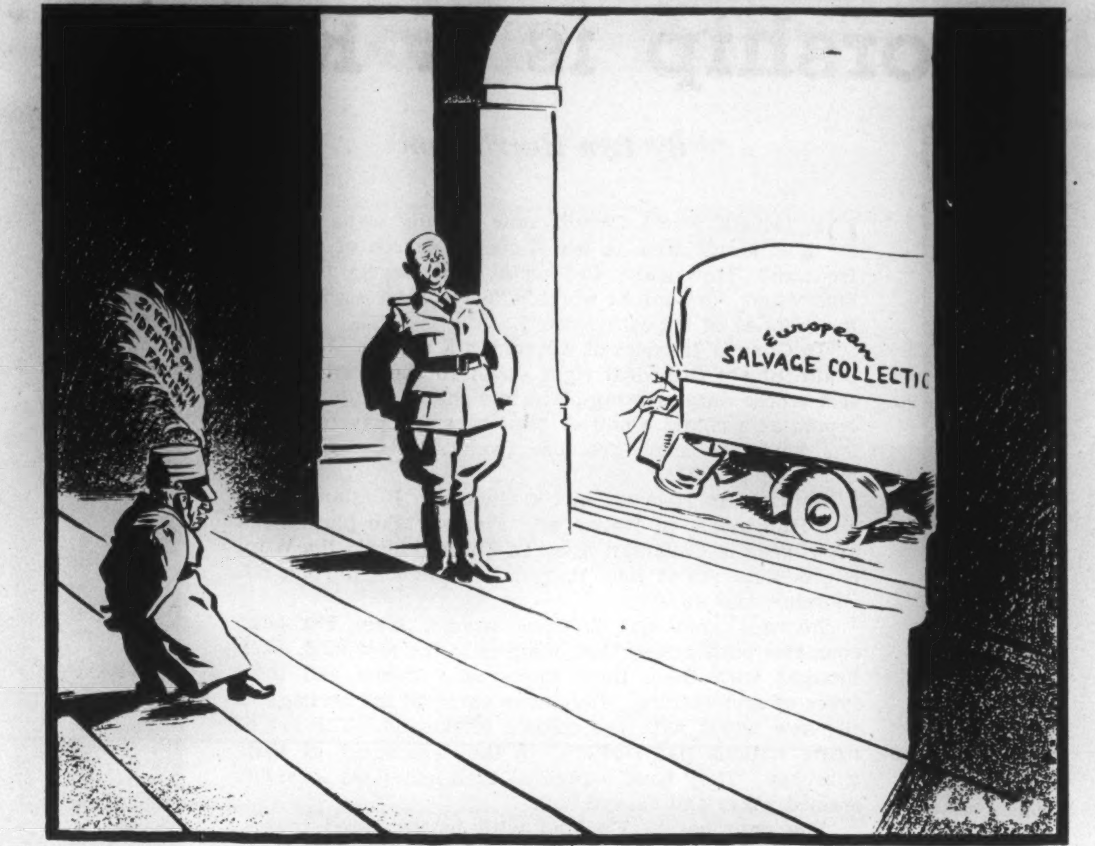
LENORE A. PRATT.

Decline of the CBC

IT IS difficult to determine whether the Government has decided to throw the CBC to the wolves of private ownership — which of late are showing signs of a lively appetite for it,—or are simply too busy to bother with it, or are saving its reorganization for a time when a person or persons not now available can be obtained for its key jobs. If the Government does not care whether it survives or not, there is nothing to be said except that possibly it ought to care. If it does care, it is running considerable risk of having to lose it. A few months of the present conditions could easily destroy all public confidence in a government-owned radio system.

The CBC has now no general manager, and its Board does not attempt to function in its management. The assistant general manager, an electrical engineer of great ability and much experience in the technical field, is performing the functions of general manager, which are a great deal more exacting than those of the president of a university and call for much the same qualities. (The general manager should indeed be a man capable of being the president of two universities at once, one French and Catholic, the other English and non-sectarian.) In the absence of a general manager with the qualities and the authority proper to the position, the CBC is being made the object of attacks against which it is helpless. In part these attacks are directed against the CBC itself, in part against the Government, which has to bear a greater responsibility than usual for the CBC owing to its headless condition.

The question of political broadcasts is admittedly very difficult, but it is not nearly as difficult as the behavior of the acting general manager would make it appear. The Government gets a great deal of time on the air for speeches which are fundamentally in the nature of proclamations, and have only a small and indirect partisan value. The Opposition parties have no occasion to issue proclamations, get much less time on the air, and hence lose whatever partisan value the proclamations afford. In these circumstances it would be the only wise course, and the course which a strong general manager would certainly take, to give the Opposition parties a little time, over and above the time allotted for pure party speeches under the rules, to offset the partisan value of the proclamations.


21 YEARS OF IDENTITY WITH FASCISM
European
SALVAGE COLLECTIC

"YOUR MAJESTY, THE CARRIAGE WAITS"

But Mr. Frigon does not see it in this light. He sees it in what can only be described as a fog. He will let a party leader have a hook-up for half-an-hour on the anniversary of his appointment, to "deliver an account of his stewardship as leader for the past year and outline his plans for the future," but only on the condition "that the address is not of a political nature." How he could have supposed that an account of a political leader's stewardship could be of anything but a political nature we do not know; but there it all is in the correspondence.

The CBC then waded in a little deeper, by looking over a copy of Mr. Bracken's projected speech and indicating what he would have to cut out in order to get a hook-up, thus appearing to censor the speech. There is really no censorship in the proper sense, for Mr. Bracken was left perfectly free to utter all the expurgated sentences to his Hamilton audience, to his one-station radio audience, and, if he likes to repeat them often enough, to every one-station audience in Canada at a different time; and the press has naturally given them ocean-to-ocean publicity. They would have attracted infinitely less attention if they had been sent over the whole CBC chain without comment, and quite a lot less if Mr. Frigon had refused even to consider a hook-up on the ground—freely admitted by all parties—that the speech was bound to be political and that ended it.

The speech of Mr. Bracken on Friday night of last week was the exact kind of thing which it is the bounden duty of any national system of communication to disseminate—and to disseminate at the moment when it will make the greatest impact on the Canadian people, that is to say when it is new. We have no hesitation in saying that it was as nationally valuable as the Prime Minister's speech of a week earlier. It was the kind of thing which any intelligent government official would have recognized as something which *must* be disseminated. And somebody decided that it must *not* be disseminated. This sort of distorted judgment about the duties of the national radio system cannot go on.

More Makaroff Case

SINCE our article on the Makaroff case was written, five members of the Compulsory Service Board of which Mr. Justice P. M. Anderson is the head have resigned, and we have received a telegram from the Saskatchewan Command of the Canadian Legion stating that it can furnish us with documentary evidence that Mr. Makaroff did request classification as a conscientious objector. Our readers will recall that that section of the Board which dealt with the Makaroff case ruled in his favor and that the chairman said that he should never have been classified as a conscientious objector because he had made no application to be so treated. On this somewhat technical point we do not feel capable of judging between the Canadian Legion on the one hand and Mr. Justice Anderson and his non-resigning colleagues on the other. If the latter were a court we should feel that their interpretation of the facts would have to be accepted until upset by some higher authority. But they are not a court, and the Legion is as much entitled to its opinion as they are. We ought not, no doubt, to have assumed that the Anderson judgment disposed of the case in any sense except that it authorized Mr. Makaroff to resume his medical studies.

The Legion's telegram informs us that it is not now or at any time endeavoring to interfere with the government or the university authorities, but is committed to the principle of equality of sacrifice in the war effort. Even with this elucidation, and with the technical point about application for classification eliminated, we still find the Legion's attitude somewhat puzzling. There appears to be no claim that this student is not taking the military training prescribed for those who are given deferment of military service in order to complete their studies. There appears to be no claim that he is not willing to serve in the forces in his medical capacity as soon as he is qualified to do so. He was already at an advanced stage in his medical training when the case first arose. It is obviously extremely difficult to determine just what constitutes "equality of sacrifice" with the position accepted by the men who are defending this country and civilization in the air, on land, and on sea. It might be maintained that those who are given exemption as conscientious objectors should be artificially subjected to risks of life and limb equivalent to those involved in the average active service career. Most Canadians, however, would probably regard this as a somewhat extreme pursuit of equality.

Mr. Makaroff was merely taken from his medical studies and hired out to a contractor to break rocks with a sledge-hammer; and the Legion apparently desires that he should be returned to this occupation. Our own feeling is that this is a poor way of attaining a poor kind of equality of sacrifice, and that in a country in which medical services are urgently needed both in the forces and among civilians it is much better to let Mr. Makaroff complete his studies and commence his practice. We suspect also that, quite possibly without the Legion itself being aware of it, an element of old-standing racial prejudice may not be wholly absent from this case. However, we cheerfully withdraw our assumption that the Board chairman must have been right about the application for classification, and along with it any kind remarks that we made concerning the conduct of the Edmonton Branch of the Legion, which it appears withdrew no protest because it had made none.

THE PASSING SHOW

FRANK SINATRA has a punctured ear-drum. And us thinking there was something wrong with the ear-drums of the people who listen to him!

•

When we get around to awarding prizes for unusual achievements we will have to remember a group of C.W.A.C.'s recently mentioned in the Montreal Standard. They "tiptoed to the floor and opened it suddenly."

•

"Last year's standard luxury gift was a five-skin mink neckpiece", says a fashion writer. Gold standard, we presume.

•

Lord Vansittart brands Hitler as "a bloodthirsty Donald Duck". He's certainly something of a quack.

•

Tim Buck has been urged by his followers to make new efforts to achieve unity with the C.C.F. Not now, Tim, the Archbishop's looking!

•

Socialism, like life, appears to be just what you make it.

•

Queue-rious

When it was cheap and plentiful
She never bought a bit;
But now it's scarce she stands in line
So she can purchase it.

NICK.

•

Chicago gunman rubbed out a victim the other day while he sat in a barber's chair, his face covered with lather. He probably would have preferred a close shave.

•

A French general has been disciplined for using "a bad word." Swearing like a trooper is no doubt classed as conduct unbecoming an officer.

•

Somehow we don't quite like the Montreal *Gazette's* heading on the new wage decree: "Injustice Only to Form Basis of Wage Rises".

•

The CBC is said to be working on an invention which will buttonhole the possessors of radio sets and compel them to listen to the government speeches. That is really all that the system now needs.

•

The United States has a conflict between farm groups and organized labor. But then the United States hasn't any CCF.

•

Sir Oswald Mosley is at the Shaven Crown Inn in the Cotswolds. Sounds more as if he was coming out of jail than out of internment.

•

And as yet there is no proposal that Sir Oswald be appointed to the United Commission for the trial of the Fascist criminals.

•

Casual Reader's Puzzle

Which is Iran and which is Irak?
One's in the front and one's in the back,
But which is Irak and which is Iran?
If I were a Persian, woman or man,
Should I be a little Iranian?
This is the question that soon or late
Is going to make me very Irate.

•

What we want to know is, when a German, a Tito-ite and a Mihailovitch-ist all meet simultaneously, who shoots whom first?

•

The Government is making blueprints for reconstruction. The CCF is accused of making redprints for the same purpose.

•

At the first appearance of an eminent banker as Chancellor of McGill University, a lady stepped to the microphone and said: "This is the end of the world." A lot is happening to bankers these days, but we don't think it is as bad as that.

•

It is announced that the raising of our Ministers to Ambassadors adds nothing to the cost of the establishment, so we presume that they pay for their own knee-breeches.

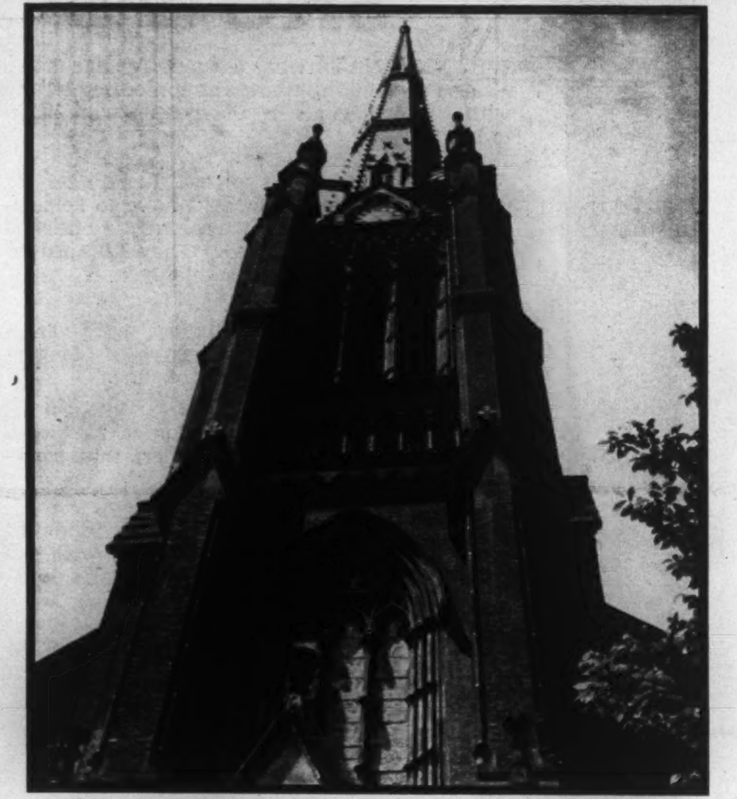
•

It is said that bureaucrats think the postwar outlook dark and business men think it bright. Which is probably because both expect that bureaucrats will have to give way to business men.

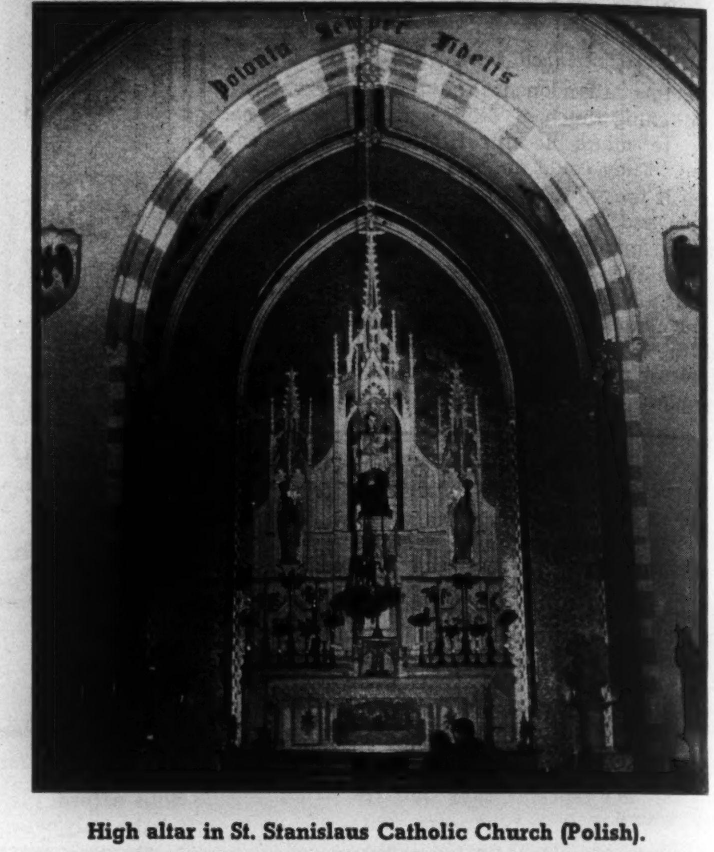
•

If butter were made by a trust, what a howl we should hear about the prohibition of the sale of oleomargarine!

Freedom of Worship is a Reality in Canada



St. James Cathedral (Anglican), oldest church in Toronto.



High altar in St. Stanislaus Catholic Church (Polish).

By Lyn Harrington

OF THOSE whom Canada now proudly owns as sons, how many came to her shores in search of religious freedom? How many fled serfdom or slavery to find a land where they might worship "every man according to the dictates of his conscience"?

In Canada freedom of worship is a reality. From the beautiful old cathedral right down to the obscure little sect whose only meeting-place is a shabby shop, it is accepted as a right. Open-air preachers and pavement artists have the same freedom from molestation as any bishop or primate.

Services in Hebrew, in Ukrainian, in Russian, Polish and Hungarian, in Italian and Finnish take place week after week in Canadian cities. In Toronto alone, the Word is proclaimed in at least 16 different tongues, in some 600 churches and missions.

Bearded men and toilworn women from European countries built afresh their temples in the new land. They brought with them their forms of worship, and their types of architecture. They have enriched the heritage of the new world with the culture of the old. The art of many nations has flowered in the adornment of their churches. They have expressed their emotions in stone, stained glass and carved oak.

The churches of England with battlemented towers, ivied walls and venerated traditions, have their counterparts in the new world. Gothic spires strain up into a bluer sky. Stained glass copied from the cathedrals of Europe glows in Canadian cathedrals. The onion-shaped towers of the Near East rise against the wide skies of western plains. The characteristic architecture of the synagogue flourishes in crowded cities.

Within their walls, still richer variety is manifest. Elaborately carved chancel rails, pulpits and lecterns ornament the cathedrals. Historic flags and regimental colors find an honored place in many churches. The sun beats through windows whose designs include scenes from the Scriptures, from history, the Star of David, sad-faced austere saints, or sometimes merely frosted glass.

The ceiling may be plain. Or it may be decorated lavishly with saints or geometric designs. It may be a star-studded blue vault, or have carved oak beams arching across it. There may be an altar with intricately wrought altar-cloths, with hundreds of candles.

EUROPEANS belong largely to the Roman Catholic church and to the church which is variously called Greek, Eastern or Russian Orthodox, whose Byzantine rites go back to the time of Constantine the Great. Haunting minor music of the choir, with its frequent repetitions, impressive ceremonies and colorful vestments characterize its ritual.

Amongst the Asiatic-Canadians some have been converted through the efforts of different religious missions. In general most churches make little effort at proselytizing. Rather, they stress a practical demonstration of Christianity in social and educational services.

Today despite doctrinal variance, religious groups are working together against a common foe. To the Axis powers, tolerance may spell weakness and decadence, but to the Canadian, freedom to worship is a thing worth fighting for, and dying for.

Pictures by Richard Harrington

Holy of Holies in synagogue of Beth Medrash Hogodol.

Painted ikons in Russian Orthodox Church of St. George.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, Toronto.

Open-air preachers and pavement artists are free to proclaim their beliefs.

BAY STREET CHINESE CHURCH

A United Church Mission to the Chinese.

Save the Children Now, Before It Is Too Late!

By Frank Chamberlain

NO WAR correspondent has written anything to compare with the terrific impact of Therese Bonney's pictorial book "Europe's Children".

Her book is a picture of war without a battle . . . without an army marching . . . without a plane or a ship . . . or a bomb bursting. It's a book of children—tiny, wee, pathetic figures, gaunt, lean, sick, asleep, homeless, hungry, frightened, fear-struck.

While the nations outside Europe argue whether the children of Europe should be fed now, or wait until after the war, lest the food get into the hands of the Nazis, Therese Bonney says: "If they are not saved, there will be no tomorrow."

She gave the Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund permission to use the photographs reproduced on this page, only on the condition that whatever was written with the photographs urged the sending of food to Europe for their hungry children, today, not when liberated.

I found out that this remarkable woman holds many degrees, and was awarded the French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, and the White Rose of Finland. She was the first foreign correspondent at the Russian-Finnish war; she took pictures in Spain during the revolution; she was the only correspondent at the Meuse front during the Battle of France.

For the facts of the food situation in Europe, all you have to do is to turn to the startling figures presented to the recent conference at Atlantic City on UNRRA. In a report called "The Health of the Children in Occupied Europe" you get a picture of steadily increasing excess of deaths over births, and an appalling mortality rate among children under 15. The number of children dying quietly of hunger and cold in the occupied countries, far exceeds the number of civilians killed in the deadliest air raids. In total it exceeds even the hundreds of thousands hounded to death in concentration camps and ghettos.

BROUGHT to Toronto by the Save the Children Fund to tell Canadians how to save the starving children of Europe without aiding the enemy, was Dr. Howard E. Kershner, director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees. He was also Director of Relief in Europe for the American Friends Service Committee. To the argument that the Nazis would take any food we sent to aid Europe's children, Dr. Kershner says: "From four years' experience directing relief work in Europe, I am glad to report that the Nazis have never taken a mouthful of our food." To the second most often used argument: "What would we do for ships to carry the food?" Dr. Kershner says that neutral ships which cannot be hired for war purposes would be used. To those who say this continent hasn't any food to spare, the eminent Quaker says: "In North America, people are still wasting enough food to feed 20,000,000 people the year round."

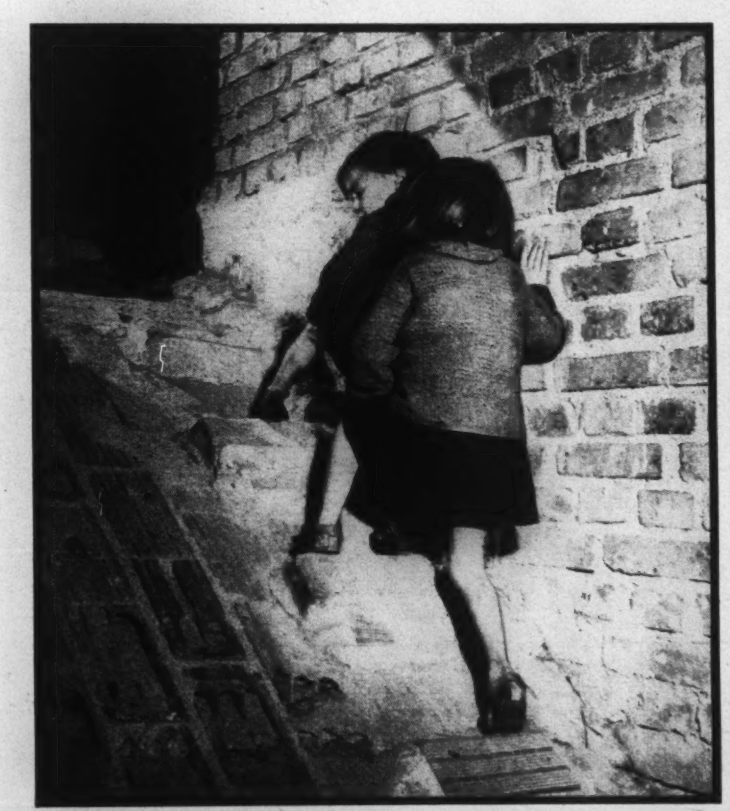
The Save the Children movement has assumed worldwide proportions for promoting child welfare and for the raising of standards of child protection. National organizations of some 27 countries are linked together in an international body known as the Save the Children International Union. In Canada the chairman is J. C. McRuer, K.C., E. Jay Howsam, F.C.A., is honorary treasurer.

Pictures by Thérèse Bonney

Fleeing the Blitzkrieg — but too tired to trudge on.

Victims of war, of invasion, they face a strange life.

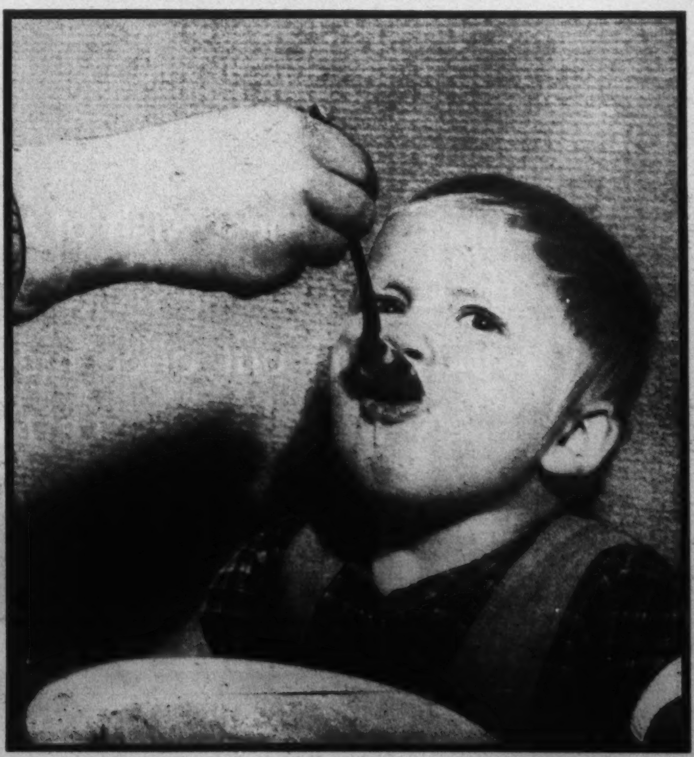
In wind and rain they beg—they search for food . . .



Timidly, they climb to would-be homes in gutted houses.

Many are in concentration camps, all over Europe.

A handful of the millions despaired of have been saved.



Food will save them, if we send it now, without delay.

Bombing Pays Off With "Invisible Dividends"

BY SIR WILLIAM L. WELSH

With the air offensive now at its peak the constant question is how effective can it be in knocking out Germany?

The author points out that to judge the offensive, bombing must be considered in terms of its "invisible dividends"; not on its direct effect on cities and factories but on the indirect blows it strikes at production, morale and economic life. As an illustration there is the effect of bombing on inflation in the Reich.

Sir William L. Welsh was formerly Director of Organization in the British Air Ministry and at present is head of the R.A.F. Delegation in the United States. This article is adapted from a speech that he recently delivered in Detroit

A DIFFICULTY in portraying, or appreciating, an air offensive is that its most important results are for the most part invisible. There is no way of photographing production losses caused by destruction of a vital industrial link, or lives that are saved by breaking down enemy power or enemy power tied up at home in air defense and repair work.

It is these things, the things that the enemy does not now have and will be unable to make in the future, the lives and production that we gain, the assistance given the fighting fronts, that are the true measure of the success of our air offensive against Germany. They are the "invisible dividends" of our bombing investment.

Perhaps the most important of all of these "invisible dividends" is the psychological effect of the Bomber offensive.

The ultimate aim of all war is to enforce your will upon your enemy. To do so one must break down his will to resist and cause him either to surrender or to sue for peace. In other words the ultimate end must depend upon the people themselves.

What, therefore, we must aim at is to crush the will of the people to an extent which will cause them to give up. That we do by developing the methods to attack what we call their morale. The great difference between the application of air power in modern warfare and the methods of the past is that it hits directly at the morale of the people.

Morale is always a difficult factor to assess, but I think it is fair to say that we now have sufficient experience to appreciate some of the effects of our bombardment on the morale of the German nation.

For some time past, for instance, our economists have believed that bombing would increase Germany's purely financial difficulties—for the simple reason that while it destroys consumer-goods on a vast scale it does not—and cannot—destroy an equivalent amount of purchasing power.

As you know, the Germans have done a remarkable job in preventing inflation. They have been able to do this partly by skilful and dictatorial methods, and partly by a remarkable talent for looting their victims.

But the years of plunder are now over and Germany faces the double dangers of falling bombs and rising prices.

Even for the Germans there is probably a limit beyond which they cannot maintain effective financial control, and there are signs that that point may be approaching. As the air offensive develops it might well "trigger" that inflation which the Germans, more than any other nation, have reason to dread.

Diversion to Defence

Bombing not only destroys consumer goods, but also the means for making them. It diverts to defense much-needed manpower and material. It disrupts transportation facilities and complicates the allocation of materials.

But all the time it is destroying more and more consumer goods while purchasing power remains more or less constant.

Over a year ago the shortage of such essential goods as pots and pans, crockery, blankets, had become so acute that the Germans had to give priority to their manufacture and to divert manpower and material from war-production. Since then, shortages of these things have been so vastly increased by the air offensive that the Germans have to do something more about trying to supply them. Because workers cannot produce if they are denied the bare necessities of life.

They are not finding it easy. Recently they had to stop all production of civilian clothing except for mourning clothes—of which they are likely to need a large supply as time goes on.

In England during 1940-41 we learnt the meaning of air bombardment. Most of our big cities had their period of terror, and of course London had its share. But I think two factors stood out; it was not so much the physical fear of the bomb as the gradual wearing down which continual air bombardment produces on the individual's ability to stand up against it. One can only stand a certain absence of sleep which is perhaps the greatest feature in air bombardment, and the continual dislocation of one's normal life must in the end take its toll.

We never, as a nation, reached the stage of being cold and hungry. We were always able, by virtue of the organization which existed, to feed the people, succor the homeless and provide medical treatment for the injured; but there is a limit to one's ability to do those things. When one realizes the scale of attack which is now going on against Germany, one wonders whether that limit has not been nearly reached.

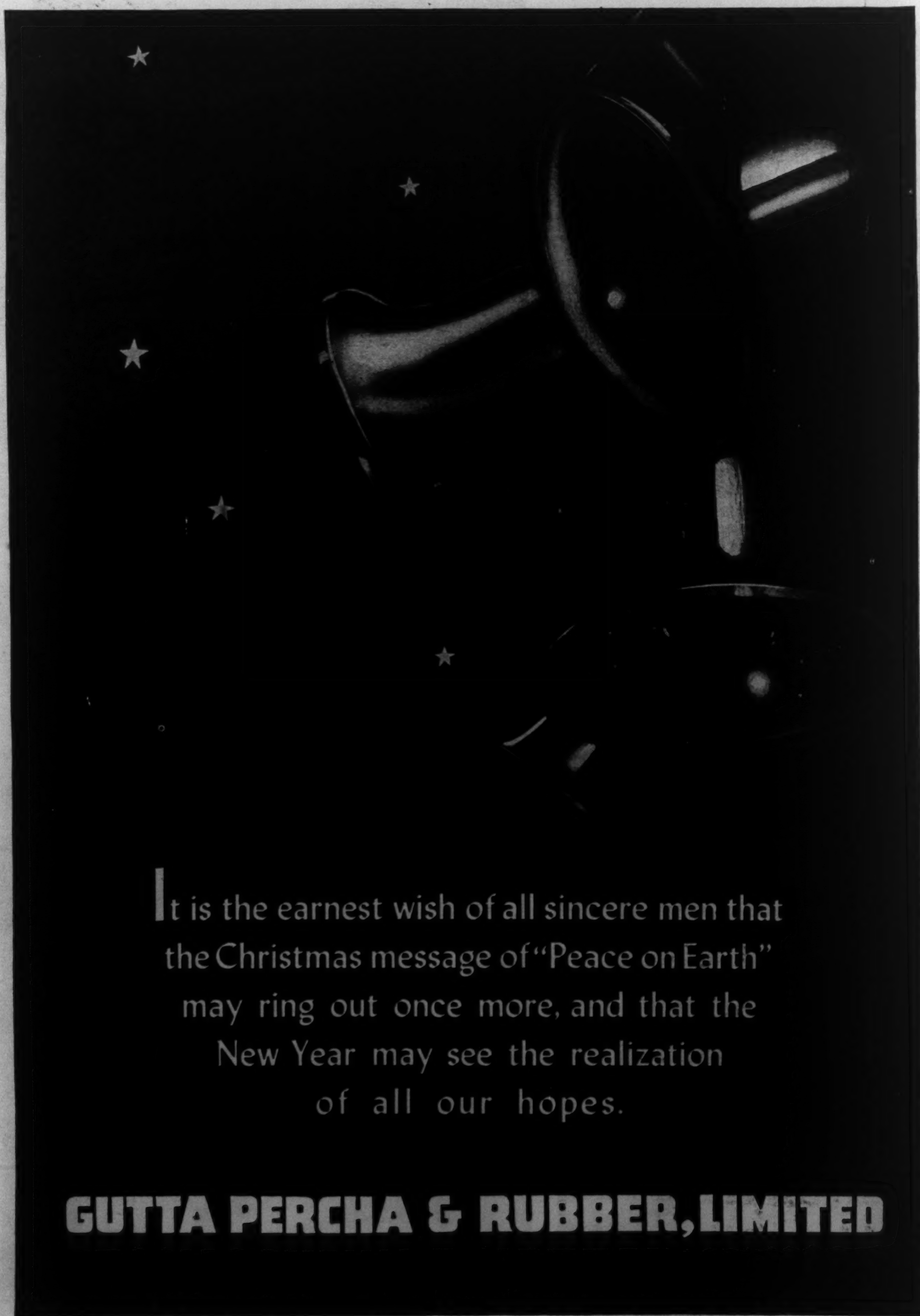
Continuity in Bombing

It is continuity in air bombardment which has the greatest effect on the morale of the people. We started in the R.A.F. with night bombing and we were then joined by that great force the United States 8th Air Force, who took on the job by day; thus we achieved our first measure of continuity. You will notice in the newspapers continual references to small raids by Mosquitos,—there again another measure of continuity. The German never knows when he is going to be attacked either by day or by night. He does not know where, he does not know when, and he doesn't know to what extent, but a warning is quite enough to carry him to his shelter, to dislocate his whole existence.

Maintain the continuity and no nation, however great and however led, can last indefinitely against the scale of attack we are now able to deliver against Germany.

In the coming months we may expect the air offensive against Germany to show even greater results than in the past because most of the plan behind it (a plan that operates on a rigid schedule of priorities) is a long term one, and its effects are also long term.

For the most part we have concentrated on basic industries and, as you know, there is a long time-lag between, say, an ingot and its final rolling into action against the enemy in the form of a tank. Before we can expect the maximum shortages on the enemy's fighting fronts both the time-lags must expire and his reserves must be exhausted. The offensive has only been going on a really heavy scale for under a year, so it is only about now that we can begin to expect its maximum effects.


It is the earnest wish of all sincere men that the Christmas message of "Peace on Earth" may ring out once more, and that the New Year may see the realization of all our hopes.

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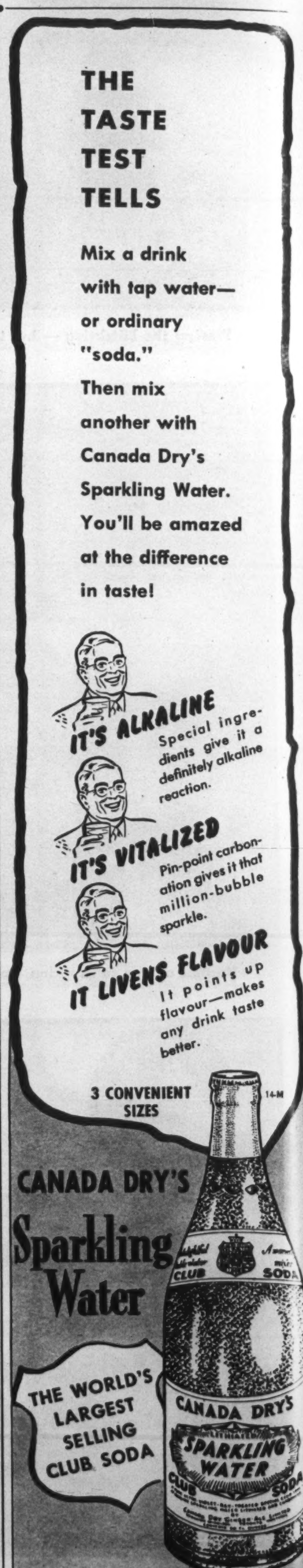
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There's Plenty of Reserve Coal in the World

BY EDMUND ROBERTS

There have been many warnings recently that the world is gobbling up its coal supply at a dangerous rate. One common statement is that we have only enough coal left for another century. The author disputes this and points out that recent researches show that the coal known to exist now will last for another five centuries.

BRITAIN'S coal industry is facing serious problems at the moment. Yet the British Mining Association believes that no industry has brighter postwar commercial prospects than the coal trade, (prospects that will be aided by the industry's research work into the utilization of coal).

Normally over 50 countries produce coal, and the annual output in peacetime is about 1,500,000,000 tons. The United States heads the list with nearly 600,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and then comes Germany with approximately 200,000,000 tons of bituminous and another 225,000,000 tons of lignite or brown—really immature—coal. The Nazis also have, of course, access to the French (about 50,000,000 tons) and Polish (40,000,000 tons) mines. So that they are not likely to be short of coal, although considerable damage has been done to the surface workings of French and Belgian (25,000,000, tons) mines by the R.A.F.

For the size of Britain, output from its mines is very remarkable. In normal times some 230,000,000 tons are mined, and during the last century that country's vast resources in coal played a paramount part in making it the world's greatest industrial power. The United Kingdom stands third in world ranking, and other parts of the Commonwealth are also abundantly supplied with coal.

British India has an output of getting on for 30,000,000 tons, the Union of South Africa over 20,000,000 tons, and Canada 17,500,000 tons. And Canada is believed to possess very large deposits which are as yet untapped.

Not so many years back some scientists were pessimistic about the world's coal supplies, prophesying that they would give out within measurable time. Since the beginning of the century they have come to revise their opinion. For one of the most impressive features of the world's industrial development has been the way in which its coal output has risen. It grew from 755,000,000 tons in 1900 to its pre-war total of 1,500,000,000 tons, or approximately doubled in forty years.

Enough for Seven Centuries

How long the world's resources will last is another question that has come in for a good deal of argument, and also for revision of ideas once held. Of the continents Europe is undoubtedly nearer the end of its reserves than any other, and they have been more intensively worked and longer under production in Britain than any country.

One statement put forward has asserted that our coal would last little more than another century. This is definitely wrong. Recent researches have proved that even supposing levels no deeper than 4,000 feet are worked the coal known to exist would last between four and five centuries. Better methods of mining will without doubt open up new possibilities of deeper working, and the Coal Commission of a few years back gave it as its opinion that with probable and possible reserves there should be enough to last for about seven centuries.

Of Continental countries Germany is the most fortunate. Its supplies are estimated to be sufficient for approximately a thousand years. In the New World the United States is even better off, with reserves sufficient for twice that length of time. Canada's wealth in coal is undoubtedly far greater than the present output would suggest. Increasing industrialization will lead to more widespread working. South America is also known to possess considerable reserves, but mining is not on the same intensive scale as in Europe and North America. These last two continents between them provide nine-tenths of the world's coal output.

Probably the continent which has the greatest untapped quantities of coal is Asia. Coal exists in very great quantities in China. "Free China", for instance, the territory under Chiang Kai-Shek, has reserves calculated at 250,000,000,000 tons.

Russian output has gone up by leaps and bounds in its more easterly territories. Before the war the figure was given as 140,000,000 tons. After the loss of the Donbas mines terrific efforts were made to increase the output in other parts of the Union, and some of the mines have almost doubled their former tonnage.

During the past 20 years huge new fields have been surveyed. The Tungass field covers an area equal to Poland, Italy, Latvia and Rumania combined and Siberian deposits are estimated to equal one-tenth of the world's total reserves.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Eruption Coming in National Broadcasting

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

CBC'S banning of Bracken's speech is likely to bring to a head an eruption in national broadcasting affairs that has been brewing for months. The crisis could have been postponed by accommodation for Bracken but was inevitable in any case. Reading of Bracken's Hamilton speech suggests no reason for its being barred from the national broadcasting system. Barring of it implies a settled CBC policy which orthodox interpreters have been complaining about for quite a while. Establishment of this policy is pretty certain to provoke a demand for a change which will prevail.

Nothwithstanding official and self-interested protests, the policy of the national broadcasting system has been informally under the dictation of the government, until recently through former Minister of Communications Howe.

On the surface, CBC management has had a fairly free hand. Beneath the surface little was settled without the informal consent of the ministry. Two or three years ago the position was pretty well pointed by CBC's course in the case of the broadcasts of Mr. Drew. The situation appears to have worsened since managerial authority became subordinated with the development of prejudice to the regime of Mr. Gladstone Murray.

Governmental Domination

Close observers of the metamorphosis in CBC which synchronized with Mr. Murray's decline and fall recognized two influences: the first, that of disavowed governmental domination, and the second that of an increasing encroachment of influences aimed at use of the system for forward-looking propaganda. Both of these influences have increased since Mr. Murray's departure and have been accentuated in recent months during which there has been no stabilized management.

To the onlooker it appears that few decisions are taken without the approval of the political powers and that when they are taken they are dominated by internal influences disposed to favor the professional protagonists of a brave new world.

The effect is that in public discussions over the publicly-supported broadcasting system those seeking to use the system to entice the public towards advanced political, social and economic ideas have little difficulty in securing a right-of-way, while the unenthusiastic exponent of laissez faire or middle-of-the-road policies is designedly encouraged as a more or less harmless straw-man to be toppled over, and the outright opponent of the doctrines of Mr. Tim Buck, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, and Dr. Frank Scott is shouldered out of the way.

No Settled Policy

CBC has been without authoritative or permanent management for some months. The overseeing board of governors, set up originally to guide the policy of the system along lines corresponding to the general national interest, has lost much of its original national and disinterested character. The system is under the immediate direction of an acting general manager whose jurisdiction can be at the most tentative. It is a good bet that if disposal of an accumulated fund in a quiz program depended on an answer to the question as to who was the present chairman of the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, failure of an answer would increase the fund for the next week.

The decision in the Bracken case suggests either a destructive external influence or an almost equally degenerating indecisiveness in temporary and unauthoritative management. If the decision was based on concern for the possible attitude of Parliament Hill there is reason to fear increasing one-sided political influence over the broadcasting policies of the national system as the general election approaches. If it was swayed by the views of internal managerial voices and some unofficial advisers there is reason for even graver concern regarding the direction of affairs in the state-owned broadcasting system.

Reason to suspect the effect of the latter on broadcasting policy has been increasing as the end of the war approaches. The trend of public discussion broadcasts has seemed to be that of giving the edge to radical viewpoints.

Post-war Position

In any case there is an increasingly apparent need of the creation of an independent broadcasting authority strong enough to resist temporarily installed political influence and disinterested enough to hold the balance as among clamorous factions seeking to take advantage of the system for propaganda purposes in relation to post-war public policy. Either a reorganized board of governors with a permanent general manager is required or an alternative control system. In normal times the existing deficiency in control probably would matter little. It matters increasingly as political ambitions are stimulated and public opinion becomes unsettled by indications that the end of the war and the problems of reconstruction and peace are approaching.

Details released in recent days of the government's reaffirmed anti-inflation and labor relations policies confirm the earlier impression that the Prime Minister's advance announcement was of an emergency character, engendered by the significance of the capitulation to the unlawfully striking western coal miners.

Mr. King's statement appears to have been designed to head off the impact on public consciousness of the inevitable award of National War Labor Board in favor of Nova Scotia coal miners, its cost to industry and the consuming public, and its shock to the anti-inflation structure. Mr. King merely took the shrewd precaution of assuring the public that the anti-inflation ramparts were going to be held before Mr. McTague was due to reveal that they were bound to be rocked by reverberations of the flanking attack of outlaw western miners against the ministry and its economic policies.

In its departures from the equivocal terms of previous wartime labor measure, the new wage control order appears to confirm Mr. King's declaration that production costs are to be stabilized—dating from the incorporation in these costs of the effect of the concession to the western strikers and the equalization adjustments for miners in other parts of the country. No further wage increases are permitted under the new order except in the case of obvious injustices and where employers can absorb the cost without increasing prices of their products. In addition, the enlarged National War Labor Board has power to lower wage rates where they represent inequalities.

Bombs like these will grind down upon German cities in the unremitting day and night bombing attacks promised by United Nations Air Command. Before being loaded, bombs are given a careful check-up by ground crews.

The language of Chairman McTague's decision in the Nova Scotia case reflects something amounting pretty much to abhorrence of the surrender to the illegal action of the western miners. His continuance in the chairmanship of the enlarged wage control tribunal, which will be independent of the interventional authority of the Labor Department, is an added assurance that the government means to stand by Mr. King's anti-inflation declaration.

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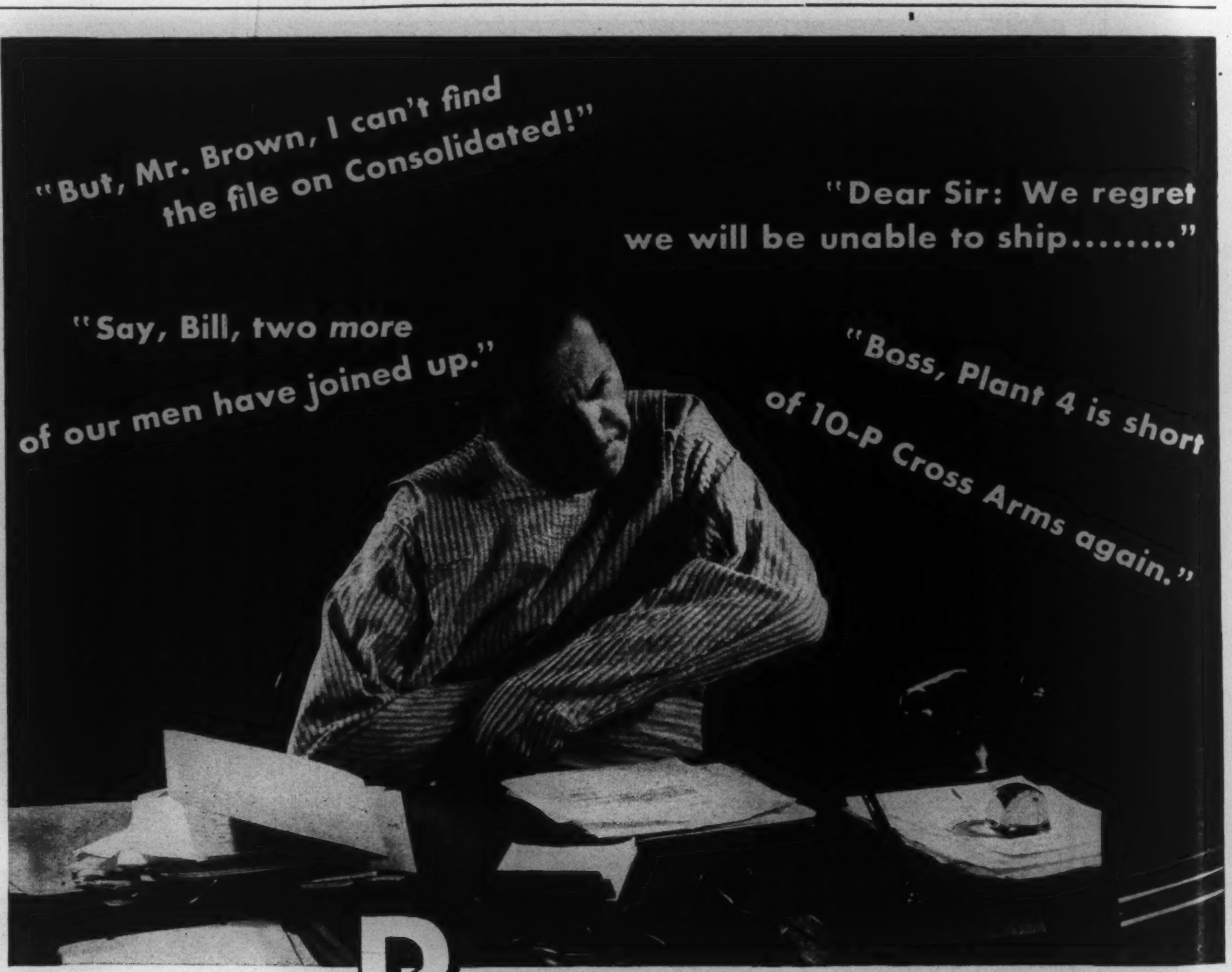
"But, Mr. Brown, I can't find the file on Consolidated!"
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POWER DRIVE THROUGH ITALY!

by PETER STURSBERG

Peter Stursberg, of the CBC, was the first war correspondent to give the world a "sound picture" of the invasion of Europe. His broadcast of celebrations in the Sicilian town of Agira, after the Canadians took it, was heard throughout the British Empire and the United States.

Somewhere in Italy (by Cable) — War stories at best are hard to get. When a fast mechanized army is on the move, it is a job in itself to keep up with it. Fighting men must have priority, for theirs is the all-important job. Nevertheless, the newsmen, radio and press, have just got to make the grade somehow. Believe me it is no parade. It's an impressive sight to see hundreds of vehicles literally plowing their way to the front. Speeding through dust, rough country, bad roads, heat, noise and excitement. It is really a power drive that we're putting on. You almost have to wait till it's over to know what you've seen. I can tell you it was a great matter of pride to us, in our General Motors Oshawa-built utility truck, to be able to hold our own against all-comers. It was in a "Chevvy" that we brought back the world's first sound picture of fighting in Sicily. If the fellows back home who sweated to turn out these countless cars moving forward into tough engagements could only see the splendid product of their toil and skill fighting against rough conditions, they'd be just as proud as the lads who are in this scrap. We travelled for hundreds of miles over the rough, rocky roads of Sicily to the steep "Devil's Gap" of Italy. It is interesting to note that the song hit "Lily Marlene" was first recorded in our "Chevvy". But we nearly lost the truck and all when first we tried to record a close-up of "noise of battle". Our guns were going to pump forty thousand shells on a feature the Germans held, so we drove up steep brown hills where our batteries were parked in a dried-out stream. In the end the enemy was routed by our Infantry without a shell being fired and we were terribly disappointed with the loss of a fine recording. We weren't disappointed, however, with the breath-taking never-to-be-forgotten trip through Sicily and the toe of Italy in our trustworthy old "Chevvy"

• *The main street of a town in Sicily, showing the infantry followed by mechanized equipment. Typical is the country in the background, with its rolling hills and the beautiful church, happily in good condition after the battle.*

• *Bulldozers came ashore right behind the landing parties and started levelling to form roads for the heavy trucks. Coming up behind the bulldozers from the beach is a long line of motor vehicles and in the distance can be seen the naval equipment and other boats.*

● From Italy and Sicily, Peter Stursberg sends his eye-witness account of battle. Here, as in the other theatres of war, Canadian-built vehicles are doing their part in the fight for freedom. Men and women in the plants of General Motors of Canada feel a glow of pride as they hear of and see the results of their labour. From thousands of work benches here at General Motors comes assurance that they will be kept rolling—'till Victory comes.

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BRITISH NEWS LETTER

Yugoslav Mess Shows Up British Weakness

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

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YUGOSLAV affairs have got into an unholy mess, a fact which should not occasion any surprise to those who have read what we have written from time to time in the News-Letter on this subject, or who have been following for themselves the deplorable drift of events.

The present picture in a nutshell is this: the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Movement, of which the Partisans are a part, has just set up a Provisional Government in Yugoslavia. Meanwhile King Peter and his refugee government is sitting in Cairo. The British Government recognizes King Peter as Sovereign of Yugoslavia and also recognizes his government, which at present is headed by Puritch and includes in absentia General Mihailovitch, as Minister of War. But for the past year or more the gap between the masses of the people of Yugoslavia and the successive Yugoslav Governments in exile has been growing steadily wider and Mihailovitch and his Chetniks have been repudiated by almost all Yugoslavs except his few thousand followers and the Cairo Government, whereas the Partisans have been fighting valiantly with considerable success against the enemy. Therefore the British Middle East Command has developed closer and closer liaison with Partisans and the allies are now giving the Partisans valuable military support chiefly by air operations. Thus the Yugoslav problem and also the British allied problem.

The background of the present mess briefly follows. When Yugoslavia was overrun in the spring of 1941, Mihailovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav army, took to the mountains with remnants of the forces. For some time he maintained valiant resistance to the invaders and was highly regarded as a brave patriot. At one time his guerrillas numbered about 60,000. By nature Mihailovitch is a temperamental person and difficult to get on with. He leaned in the direction of authoritarian government by the Serb Officer class, whom he felt should and could dominate Yugoslavia. It is not surprising therefore that the outlook of both him and the Chetniks, almost entirely Serbs, became more and more one of narrow Serb Nationalism.

The Puppets

These feelings were accentuated by the behavior of the section of Croats, the USTAS, led by the notorious Pavelitch, who became and still remains head of the puppet government of Croatia. Encouraged by the Germans the USTAS carried out brutal massacre of the Serbs in Croatia. Instead of directing retaliatory measures against USTAS people, Mihailovitch took drastic steps against the Croats generally, although most Croats were shocked and disgusted by the action of the USTAS.

Bitter internecine strife and Mihailovitch's reactionary outlook gradually brought into the field another patriot force known as the Partisans and led by a Croat, Josip Broz Tito. This body was made up of Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs who refused to follow Mihailovitch. From time to time bitter fighting took place between the Partisans and Chetniks.

It has long been evident that the Partisans enjoyed the support of most of the Yugoslavs. Many of Mihailovitch's Chetniks deserted to the Partisans so today he has at most not more than 25,000 followers. Recently too, Serbs from the so-called volunteer force of Serb Quisling General Neditch have gone over to the Partisans.

By 1942 the Italians became greatly disturbed by the growth of the German influence along the Adriatic. In order to counter this they began secretly to furnish arms and supplies to the Chetniks. Meanwhile the Partisans were fighting both the Germans and Italians and from time to time the Hungarians and the Bulgarians who have been given slices of Yugoslav territory. Mihailovitch and the Chetniks on the other hand became less and less active against the occupation forces, and in addition to collaboration with the Italians some of the Chetnik leaders also collaborated with the Germans against the Partisans.

Throughout all these developments Mihailovitch retained the post as Minister of War in the Refugee Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Yugoslav Army. Many observers here in London saw a dangerous situation thus arising and endeavored to convince the Yugoslav leaders in exile that Mihailovitch should be deprived of his post in their government, both because of events inside Yugoslavia and because in any case he could not really fulfil the functions of the Minister of War in a government which was sitting in London or Cairo. Besides, his narrow Serb outlook endangered the reestablishment of the United Yugoslavia based as they must be on the principle of federalism.

Mild British Approach

It is obvious that the Partisans and their political followers, made up as they were of all the racial and religious elements in the country, represented the real feelings of the Yugoslav people much more than the Chetniks or the refugee government. Therefore what was needed was to invite the Partisans (or rather the peoples of the Liberation Movement of which they were part) to nominate certain of their leaders for inclusion in the exiled Government. There was good reason to believe the Partisans would have agreed to send some of their people to join the King Peter Government.

The British Government made some rather mild representations along these lines from time to time to King Peter and close advisers but our Government did not press the point. In spite of the growing danger signs the exiled government showed increasing hostility to the Partisans and claimed quite wrongly that the latter were a group of Communists without any political significance and Mihailovitch remained the man of the hour of the Yugoslavia cabinet which drifted more and more out of sympathy with the mass of Yugoslavs.

At present Mihailovitch remains like Achilles in his tent, apart from some at least of his followers who recently have been taking part in German-organized operations against the Partisans, a fact which has been confirmed by a message from General Maitland-Wilson addressed to the Chetniks about three weeks ago. Moreover, it looks as if members of the Yugoslav Government in Cairo are not too sure where Mihailovitch stands. They recently passed a decree stipulating that no act of the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister of War (Mihailovitch) would be valid unless countersigned by the Assistant Commander-in-Chief, Zivkovitch, who is in Cairo. Another curious fact is that about a month ago

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the Cairo Government put up a claim purporting to come from Mihailovitch's headquarters that the Chetniks then controlled most of Montenegro and adjacent district and had introduced civil administration including Courts of Law. Unfortunately the territory in question was known to be under effective German control at the time the claim was made.

Persistent reports recently are that there are moves on foot to secure cooperation between Mihailovitch and Neditch against the Partisans. Germans and Neditch's followers openly have urged this course, the latter arguing that both are seeking the common goal of Greater Serbia and both opposed to the "Communist Rabble" of Tito. A few days ago Mihailovitch denied he was about to make a pact of this character with Neditch but he has not entirely removed the suspicion that some collaboration may be on the cards.

The New Government

That is the background against which the new Provisional Government has taken shape. The Peoples Liberation Movement apparently grew weary waiting for leadership from Cairo and decided to take matters into its own hands. Not long ago they organized elections throughout the country, held openly in liberated areas and secretly in occupied districts. Altogether 208 representatives were chosen of whom 142 managed to reach the designed point. Bosnia, and act as a constituent assembly. This body elected as its president Dr. Ivan Ribar, who was elected first President of the Yugoslav Constitutional Assembly, which met after the last war and set up a kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The Provisional Government which the new Assembly set up includes Marshal Tito as Minister of Defence, an eminent Croat diplomat who was once Yugoslav Minister to the Vatican as Minister of Foreign Affairs, an orthodox priest as Minister of Home Affairs and a Moslem as Minister of Forests and Mines. The Assembly also decided that Yugoslavia when liberated would be reestablished on a federal basis.

Needless to say the refugee government in Cairo was furious at this assumption of power. Nevertheless the Peoples Liberation Movement is doing what the successive Yugoslav Governments in exile utterly failed to do. That is to provide leadership which would rally the masses of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes to fight against the invaders of their country, and also pave the way for the rebirth of a United Yugoslavia—more united than between 1920 and 1941.

What will King Peter do? Will he dismiss the discredited cabinet at Cairo and offer co-operation with the new Provisional Government? He has waited overlong to make a move in that direction, but it might even yet be possible. If he refuses to recognize the New Government his chances of returning to the Throne of Yugoslavia are about nil. No doubt he will ask for British advice. If he does not, or if he insists on going his own way in opposition to the feelings of his people as they now have been clearly expressed, the British Government should think again about its attitude towards the King and Cabinet in Cairo.

The plain fact is, notwithstanding our liaison with Partisans and military assistance now being given them, we bungled the Yugoslav show very badly. We allowed a dangerous drift to continue for nearly two years when a clear firm policy might have put a stop to it and brought into being a Yugoslav Government in exile which enjoyed the sympathy and support of the Yugoslav people.

This problem is vital to the future of a free United Yugoslavia but it goes far beyond that. It touches the very roots of Britain's attitude toward other refugee Governments and towards Western Europe as a whole. In fact it brings us face to face with the fundamental issue of Britain's place in world affairs in the post-war era.

General Smuts

This is the issue General Smuts raised by his speech November 25, made public last fortnight. The General appeared to be "thinking aloud" but in such realistic blunt terms it left many people in this country and elsewhere almost gasping.

In effect he said there are only two powers in the world today which are in the very first rank, America and Soviet Russia. They have the population, industrial power and resources concentrated within their own frontiers to put them in a place by themselves. He said Britain's prestige stands very high but in these Islands there are only forty-six million people. The Commonwealth and Empire is the source of great additional power but also of great responsibilities and even liabilities in a military sense. Thus in terms of a potential military power Britain is no longer very first rank. How then are statesmen of the United Nations to forestall a tendency towards "polarization" of the world between America and the Soviet? Such a tendency might develop, and if it did it would end by crushing the life spirit out of Britain and Western Europe.

General Smuts suggests the answer lies in the creation of a third great power which would also serve as a bridge between America and Russia. The third power he thinks might be Britain, not alone of course but with the Commonwealth and Empire on one side and the nations of Western Europe on the other.

Many great problems are involved in such a suggestion, problems which because of limited space cannot be touched in this News-Letter. They concern not only the attitude America and Soviet Russia might adopt towards such a policy but also Britain's relations with other members of the Commonwealth and equally her relations with Western Europe. But whether we like his ideas or not, General Smuts has given us something to think about as we consider the post-war world.

Above all he underlined the fact that Britain had not had a foreign policy since the 1914-1918 war and she must now formulate such a policy if she does not want to sink into a position of second-class power. Vague aspirations and opportunist efforts to be on friendly terms with other nations do not constitute a foreign policy, nor do they provide the leadership required to rebuild Europe on a secure democratic basis. In the world today Britain needs Europe and Europe needs Britain if either is to remain the source of culture and inspiration to the world.

Our stand against the forces of aggressive dictatorship gave Britain a place in world affairs but our attitude towards exiled governments and peoples of occupied countries has not altogether satisfied the demands of leadership that position placed on us.

Suppose Britain is able to work closely in future with the reborn countries of Western Europe, would that entail loosening the ties with America and Soviet Russia? It is up to Britain statesmanship to see to it it does not. As General Smuts pointed out this triology of powers working harmoniously together could ensure a world of peace. If they fail to work together another more terrible war will be inescapable.

We postpone the discussion of the two great meetings in the Middle East till next week when we expect to have further information.

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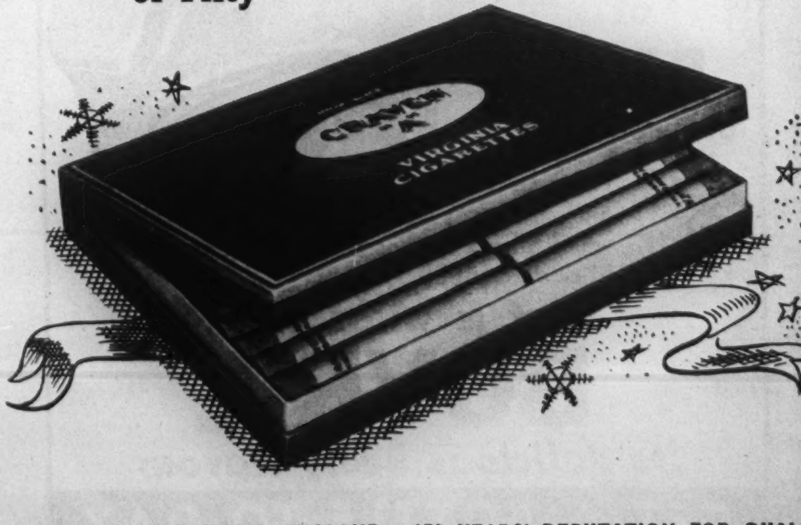

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THE HITLER WAR

Smuts Proposal Poses Question Of French Recovery

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS a striking fact that proposals for a federated Europe, for "Union Now" between the United States and the British Commonwealth, or for a World Government, so widely discussed during the early days of the war, hold little public interest and have no official backing as we near the peace conference.

In the winter of 1939-40 we would have been positive, I think, that a Teheran Conference must produce some sweeping proposal for European or world union. Now that momentous meeting has come and gone, and while there is a belated press report that the Big Three talked over a strengthened League of Nations, not a word has been said officially on this.

There is no plan comparable to that of the League of Nations plan of 1918 being talked up, or supported by any of the chief Allied powers, as we enter the final phase of this war. No broad idea for the peace settlement, such as Wilson's 14 Points of 1918, has taken hold of people's minds, not even on our side of the battle line, not to speak of both sides.

What is the explanation for this? It can't be assumed that our leaders aren't capable of producing such ideas. Indeed, dozens of interesting proposals have been publicized, and in formulating and criticizing them there is all the experience with the League of Nations to draw upon. But they don't take hold.

It must be, therefore, that a widespread skepticism is checking people's enthusiasm for such plans. The tendency of the day seems to be against confiding our safety immediately to any ready-set-up system of world league, federation or government, but instead in favor of feeling our way carefully from our present position towards that ultimate goal.

If this feeling were expressed, which it seldom is, it might come out in something like the following way: "When we finish the war we will have the *power* to ensure our security. We'll hold on to that. With just three great powers left in the world, the only possibility of an early war would be between ourselves and Soviet Russia. To remove this possibility is the first charge on our statesmanship. (Hence the great public satisfaction and relief over the negotiations of Moscow and Teheran). With that taken care of, we will have time to work on a world system. For of course we are going to deal very thoroughly with Germany and Japan this time."

Those three facts, that we intend to deal thoroughly with the trouble-makers, that we will have great physical power with which to secure our interests, and that there will only be three great powers left in the world, seem to me to lie at the root of the thing.

The menace will be stamped out. The only other possibility of trouble on a big scale could be through a clash between Anglo-American interests and Soviet Russian. We will concentrate on eliminating this. But as far as working with Russia in a scheme for world federation goes, we don't really know her very well yet. From all our experience since 1919 she wouldn't suffer any limitation of her sovereignty, or any control by the world authority within her territory and she sternly opposes what has always been regarded as the first necessary step in world federation, the federation of Europe.

Waiting on Russia

Britain and the United States might go ahead and develop, fairly readily, a federation of their own territories, the British Dominions, the Western European nations, South America, and perhaps—but not likely—China. But there is a very great danger that, in acting *without* Russia, she would assume we were acting *against* her; and a rivalry might thus be established leading to another war in a generation or so. So the tendency is to hold back schemes of world organization while Russia's international policy develops and clarifies.

It is quite possible also that the fact that there will only be three world powers left after this war has encouraged their leaders to feel that it will be simpler and easier for awhile to arrange things among themselves, than to set up immediately a new league or union of all the nations of the earth, and argue everything out there. Such an international organization is to be left to a "practicable" moment, according to the Moscow Declaration.

It is this prospect of a world run by three great powers, great powers which are becoming greater, while the others shrink, that has brought forth Smuts' proposals. Of the three, Britain will be much the weakest materially, he says, and if a proper balance is to be maintained, her power must be strengthened. For this he suggests that the Commonwealth and Empire be tightened, with the dominions taking a more active part in its policy and in the supervision of the colonies nearest to them, and the small democracies of Western Europe invited to join. The latter, he declares, are lost today without Britain, and will be lost in the future without her support. Their whole way of life is much the same as hers, and their best future is within the British world system.

Is France Finished?

This is not the first time this has been proposed, but it is still new to public discussion. There is much logic in the idea that Holland, Belgium and Portugal, and their overseas empires, can find their best security and most congenial cultural association inside the British system. And what is the outlook for the small Scandinavian nations outside of this system, if there is to be no federation of Europe? Or for Switzerland, Italy, or Greece?

We get into difficulties, however, when we come to France. She is hardly a "small" nation, and French circles in North Africa and America have intensely resented being written off by General Smuts in three sentences, without even an expressed debt to her contribution to civilization. The possibility of her revival, as after her disasters of 1815 and 1870, and the sharp differences between the French and British temperament, make her inclusion in this enlarged British world system (first proposed by Churchill in June 1940) much more doubtful than that of Holland, say, or Norway.

For France, there is an implication of "giving up" and resigning herself to the position of "just another" British Dominion, in this proposal. The alternative for her is not only regeneration of her own national and imperial life, but the reclamation of Europe. She has always been the chief advocate of the federation and unification of Europe; and her spirit is the only real alternative to that of Germany in carrying through such a project.

Therefore, our fundamental question, in considering Smuts' proposals is whether France is, as he says "gone in our day, and perhaps for many a day", and with her the old conception of Europe. If this prediction should prove true, then Eastern Europe, as he infers, must inevitably

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fall under the influence and control of the Soviet colossus, now "freed from any check or balance in the east" with the disappearance of the Japanese empire. In this situation Britain should rescue the nations of western Europe by adding them to the British system, and thereby strengthen her own power in relation to Russia.

This is a grave and far-reaching question, implying a sweeping change in the whole world set-up. Perhaps General Smuts, who enjoys profound respect as one of the wisest men in the British Commonwealth, sees the future, truly. But the *Manchester Guardian* points out that he himself admits that no one foresaw after the last war that Russia, then wallowing in the ruin of defeat and revolution, would become a world colossus in less than a generation; while France at that time was rated the strongest military power in the world, so strong, that British policy tended to support defeated Germany!

One might therefore be less confident and sweeping in generalizing today about the future, the *Guardian* continues. "Is Germany as certain not to revive as he suggests? Some of us fear not. Is France as certain as he thinks never to recover her place of yesterday? Many of us will believe not. . . It wouldn't be difficult to argue that France, though she will never of course rival the great industrial powers, will be stronger tomorrow than she was yesterday." And the *Guardian* concludes with the caution that "we must beware of giving the impression that we are thinking less of Europe than of the British Commonwealth."

Benes' Policy

A European statesman who will not let this discussion pass without putting a word in, is President Benes of Czechoslovakia. He is in Moscow, negotiating a treaty of cooperation and friendship between his country and Russia. But while he recognizes that his nation must work closely with the Soviets, it is certainly not his idea that this should be the only basis of Czechoslovak policy, and that all cooperation with the West should be given up.

His people are essentially a Western-minded people, and his policy is based on maintaining a balanced position between East and West. No one has urged more often than Benes, since 1940, that we should not make the mistake of writing France off after this war, as we did Russia after the last one. France, he is sure, will revive. And he will do everything in his power to assist such a revival. As this goes to press Mr. Eden, too, has expressed in the House of Commons the intention of the British Government to assist France in recovering her position as a great nation.

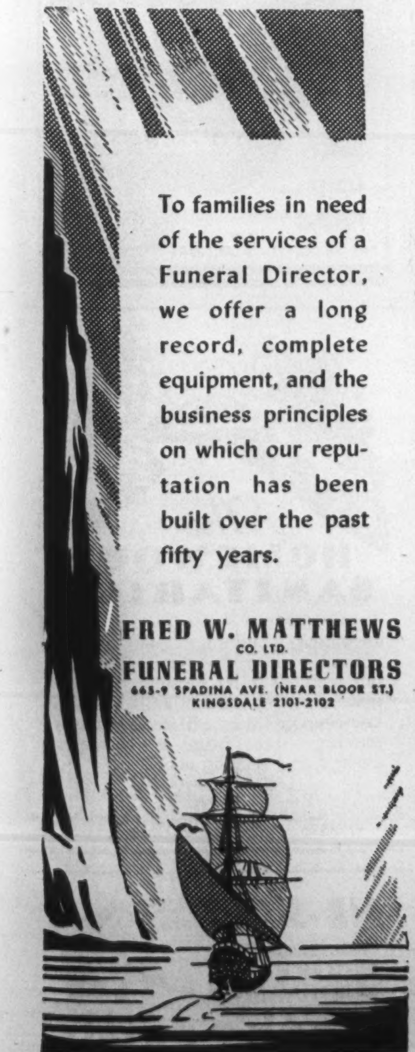
Thus Smuts' proposals are being, and will be, warmly argued and disputed. That is all to the good, as out of the argument should come a clearer understanding of future plans for rebuilding Europe and strengthening the Commonwealth. If other people have wiser ideas than the venerable South African, now is the time to bring them forth.

Another country negotiating cautiously to maintain a balanced position between ourselves and Russia, and with it independence, is Turkey. She has inclined lately more to our side, and her conferences in Cairo were with Allied leaders. But her foreign minister has since emphasized that Turkey's relations with Russia are almost as cordial as those with Britain and the United States.

The fundamental tenet of Turkish policy in the past year, as many observers returning from there have stressed, has been to preserve her strength so as to guard her own position after the war, apparently apprehensive as to Russian designs on the Straits. It is rather hard to believe that, with her enormous new military power and her predominant position in Europe, Russia will be satisfied to remain bottled up behind the Dardanelles. Internationalization of the Straits, at the least, seems likely to be proposed. If Turkey has promised to aid us in the war, she must have been reassured on this vital question.

What was agreed between Inonu and the Allied leaders has been successfully kept secret. My guess is that Turkey, after gradually mobilizing and strengthening her forces with Allied equipment, will enter fully into a Balkan campaign by spring, and will not be content to merely give us the use of her bases and freedom of transit.

Faced with the prospect of being the nut in the Allied-Soviet nutcracker, and under the lash of our air attack, Bulgaria is squirming. The Germans must have foreseen the possibility of her defection, and laid plans to deal with it, when they moved their Balkan headquarters from Salonika to more centrally - located Sofia a couple of months ago. The only question open is whether, at the particular moment, Germany will have the forces available to subdue Bulgaria.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The Growth of Canada's Cooperatives

BY JANET R. KEITH

Leaders of the cooperative movement see in it an instrument whereby the principles of mutual assistance underlying the human family can be extended to community, national, and international life.

In recent years cooperation in Canada has made great strides among organizations of producers and consumers, as well as in the provision of short-term credit and certain types of social services.

The particular merit of cooperation is that it is an essentially democratic means of enabling people to work out their own economic and social destiny.

"Cooperation", says Dr. M. M. Coady of St. Francis Xavier University, "is the technique that will make a family or a community . . . Cooperative communities will make the nation a family, and cooperative nations will give the idea of the human family established on the fundamental principles of fellowship a material basis in the world. Otherwise I do not see much hope for that universal peace and brotherhood of man."

Dr. Coady's passionate belief in the technique of cooperation is based upon 15 years of successful work among the people of the maritimes. He and his fellow-workers in the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University have made world-famous "the Antigonish movement" of adult education based on economic cooperation.

Speaking recently before the special parliamentary committee on reconstruction, Dr. Coady told the story of Point Sapin, a lonely fishing village on the east coast of New Brunswick, as an example of "what cooperation on all fronts can do for the spiritual regeneration of a community."

When the workers of St. Francis Xavier Extension Department first met the people of Point Sapin in 1935, they discovered that there were only 12 people in the community who were economically free. The rest did not even own their own boats. However, these 12 free men organized an association which borrowed $2,000 from the provincial government to rent a lobster factory for the season. At the end of the season they had enough money to pay back the government loans, but they asked permission to hold it a few years so that they could buy a factory. Whereas there used to be six lobster factories at Point Sapin, all owned by outside companies, by 1942 there were only two: one the cooperative with 40 boats, and the other an old-line company with 6 boats.

Encouraged by this economic success, the people began to build up their community culturally and spiritually. They got a resident clergyman, built a convent, brought in an order of teaching nuns, built a beautiful new school with two departments and an auditorium.

"Today", says Dr. Coady, "the people of Point Sapin have a new spirit. They hold their heads high. They are not only enthusiastic about the many things they have done, but they are thrilled with the fact that they could be done in such a short time. They have great visions for the future. They see that the great natural wealth that God put around them everywhere can be turned to the use of man in his climb upward to the stars. This community is potentially great. Its population will grow rapidly, and with all the modern technological achievements of our age, Point Sapin can grow in culture and goodness."

The Rochdale Weavers

The cooperative movement as we know it began in England exactly a hundred years ago, when a little group of poor Rochdale weavers opened a small shop in Toad Lane. From that humble beginning the new movement has made remarkable progress in Britain and spread from there all over the world. At the beginning of 1942 the British cooperatives alone had a membership of nearly nine million. It is estimated that the total world membership in cooperatives is approximately 500,000,000.

The organization of cooperatives in Canada dates back to about 1870. Amongst the earliest enterprises were farmers' marketing organizations, and cooperative stores organized by the coal miners of Nova Scotia. By 1941, total cooperative membership in Canada had grown to over 450,000, and in that year farm cooperatives handled 31 per cent (by commercial value) of the produce of Canadian farms.

In Canada there are at least four important types of cooperatives; producers', consumers', credit unions, and service type cooperatives.

Perhaps the most well-known of Canadian producers' cooperatives are the grain growers' associations of the prairie provinces. United Grain Growers Limited is an amalgamation of several large organizations. In 1941 nearly 44 per cent of all grain delivered at country elevators was handled through cooperatives, according to official government statistics. During the last ten years there has been a great expansion in the number of farm products marketed cooperatively. Amongst the newer enterprises are stockyards, cold-storage warehouses, chick hatcheries, manufacture of butter and cheese, canning of fruit products, processing of bacon and marketing of honey.

Fishermen's Cooperatives

A new development that is meeting with great success is the fishermen's cooperatives, of which there are now 77 operating in Canada. A good example is the Quebec United Fishermen, a cooperative organization which was launched just four years ago among the fishermen of the Gaspe coast. Already it is the biggest shipper of fresh and frozen fish in the whole province of Quebec. And it has brought new prosperity to its members.

In the first place, Quebec United Fishermen pays cash for the fish it buys, borrowing money from the banks to finance the purchases and repaying it when the fish are sold. Then at the end of the season, when all expenses are paid and reserves provided for, it pays the fishermen a dividend. In 1942 the organization declared a total dividend of over $175,000.

Already Quebec United Fishermen has its own sales agency, and has bought and modernized a cold storage plant in Montreal. In the near future it plans to enter the fishery by-products industry, particularly the production of fish meal and fish oils.

In the field of consumer cooperation the most common enterprise is the retail store. The principle upon which cooperative organizations operate is that all profits of a business—that is, the money left when salaries and all other expenses have been paid—belong to the members of the cooperative. In the case of a retail co-op store the members are the customers, and the profits are distributed among them as dividends according to the amount of merchandise they have bought at the store.

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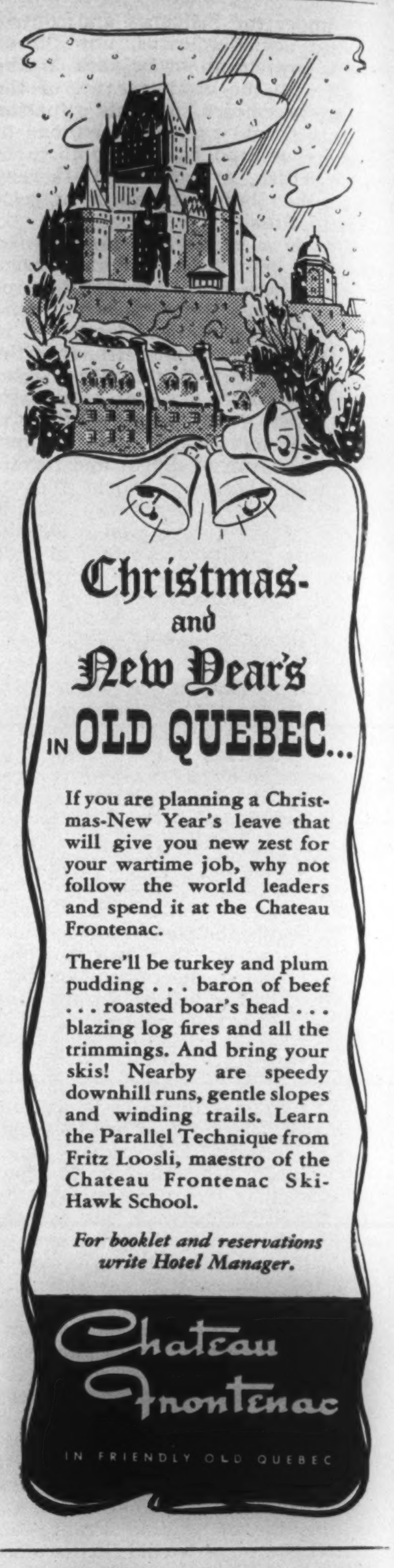

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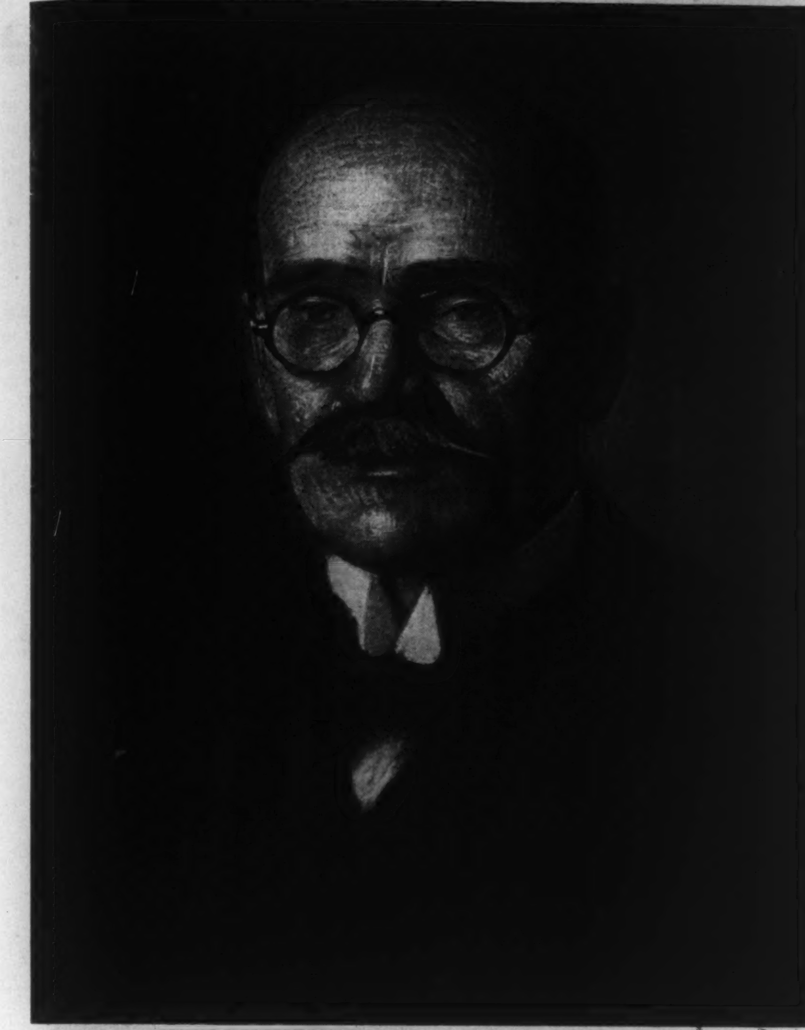

The late Dr. James Maxwell McCallum, who gave loyal encouragement to Tom Thomson, and stirred the Group of Seven to vitalize Canadian Art.

tomer who is not a member of the cooperative and happens to drop in for a few dollars worth of goods. If he resides in the town where the store is operating, the co-op salespeople will probably explain to him how he can become a member if he wishes to. For instance in Saskatchewan, which has been called the major cooperative province of Canada, the law operates something like this: Anyone who does $50 worth of business with a cooperative is considered a patron, and eligible for dividends. His first dividends are applied on shares in the cooperative, to give him an equal standing with other members. After that he may take his dividends in cash.

In the case of tourists and others who for various reasons do not wish to belong to the cooperative, purchases must be recorded as cash transactions. Such cash transactions must not make up more than 20 per cent of the total business, or the store will lose its status as a genuine cooperative.

In order to be successful a retail cooperative, like any other business, must be run efficiently. It must employ a manager with a sound knowledge of merchandising, and be willing to pay him what he is worth. It must have an attractive store, and meet the prices of its competitors.

New Consumer Cooperatives

In recent years new types of consumer cooperation, as distinct from the retail store, have been meeting with success. The world's first cooperative oil refinery is operated at Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Consumers' Refineries Co-operative Association Limited was formed for the purpose of lowering the cost of gasoline to the prairie farmer. The organization raised enough money to construct its own refinery, and began operations in 1935.

The cooperative refinery sells its products at wholesale prices to local co-ops only, who in turn sell to their members. One Saskatchewan farmer who kept exact account of his fuel costs can prove that the introduction of cooperative manufacture and distribution has meant a yearly saving of $313 on one section of land. At the present time the co-op refinery is exploring for crude oil, with a view to owning and operating its own oil wells.

Credit unions now operate in every Canadian province, and perform a valuable service in extending short-term loans to their members. In 1941 there were in Canada 1,316 credit unions, with a total membership of nearly 240,000 and assets of over $30,000,000. In Quebec, which is the major credit union province, the organizations are known as "caisses populaires." The principles of these people's banks, as laid down by their founder Alphonse Desjardins, are: lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area; limited liability; issuing shares of small amounts payable by instalments and withdrawable; and distribution of profits. Typical loans are those made to farmers for the purchase of livestock and machinery, or to fishermen for the purchase of boats and rigging.

Other Service Types

Service type cooperatives are constantly broadening their fields of activity. For over 75 years Canadian farmers have used a cooperative type of insurance to insure themselves against loss by fire. Over 100,000 telephones are operated in Canada by cooperative telephone companies. Recently there has been a widespread growth in group hospital and medical schemes, which provide benefits for their members in return for fixed monthly fees. A cooperative society in Saskatchewan has even bought a funeral home.

The coal miners of Nova Scotia have completed six cooperative housing projects, and are now working on their seventh. Over eighty modern homes have been constructed altogether.

"The first evident effect of all this activity", said Dr. Coady in a recent shortwave broadcast to South America, "is to teach the people the great lesson that they can do things for themselves. They can have a say in the affairs of their lives. They can become masters of their own destiny, so to speak. This procedure is in accord with the fundamental tenets of democracy—in fact, it is democracy . . . With continued education and still greater cooperative activity, the people will not only gain for themselves a stronger voice in directing the affairs of the nation, but they will prepare themselves and become worthy to wield their increasing influence for the greater good of all."

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What the Teheran Conference Offers To Europe

Mr. Flaherty suggests that the lack of political declarations after Teheran is due to desire not to tell the Nazis just what the United Nations have in store for them. But the other elements in Europe now have ample information as to the policy of the victors.

"The prospect . . . is an attractive one for Canada as well as for Eastern Europe."

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

THE lack of any political declaration of importance following the Teheran conference came as a surprise to many who had been led to expect a blue-print of the future of Europe at least to emerge from the deliberations of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The silence after the conference on such important questions as determination of future boundaries, forms of government and the treatment of Germany, if unexpected, threw into still bolder relief the Moscow declaration following the foreign ministers' conference and a series of studied utterances of leaders prior to the Teheran meeting.

There is sound reason for believing that the Teheran meeting was not, as the communiqué might indicate, devoid of results except in the military sphere. There is no reason for believing that the big three did not discuss political questions, including the kind of peace to be made when Germany collapses, and did not reach a wide measure of agreement. The conclusion can safely be drawn that it was considered unwise for military reasons and considerations of psychological warfare to tell the Germans just yet what plans the United Nations have for their future when they place it in the United Nations' hands by unconditional surrender.

Hope of Occupied Europe

Governments and peoples of the occupied countries got more encouragement than they had received since their occupation from the four-power Moscow conference declaration and ensuing comments and utterances from leaders of the big powers. They in common with the rest of the world perhaps expected too much from the meeting of the top leaders at Teheran. In any case they did look for some elaboration of the principles contained in previous utterances.

The Moscow declaration gives assurance that the independence and equality of peace-loving states will be recognized in the future and dispels some of the fears of post-war Russian imperialism which find expression on this side of the Atlantic.

It also brings a note of realism to the previously somewhat confused discussion of the punishment of war criminals. By putting the certainty of punishment by local courts at the scenes of their crimes in front of individual German army officers and Nazi officials some deterrent influence may be exercised for the rest of the war. It was something the government of Poland as well as others had been pressing for at every opportunity for some time.

Significant Steps

Following closely on the ending of the Eden-Hull-Molotov meeting which carried mutual confidence between Russia and the Western democracies to a new high came three other events, each calculated to bring still more comfort to some or all of the occupied countries: Stalin's speech of Nov. 7 on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state, Churchill's speech of Nov. 9, and the signing of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation agreement at Washington on the same day.

For a nation such as Poland whose government in exile has been waging a diplomatic fight for its future position no less persistent than the underground fight waged by the population left behind things look a lot better. In perhaps less degree because their positions may be less difficult the developments also bring encouragement to Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, and their effect cannot be wholly lost on certain enemy countries, Finland, Hungary and Rumania.

The prospect of a general security system with Soviet Russia as a willing participant recognizing the principles inherent in the Moscow declaration is an attractive one for Canada, Russia's neighbor across the Arctic seas, as well as for the states of Eastern Europe.

In the vital fourth, fifth and sixth clauses of the four-power declaration lie the germs of a future world organization for peace, and in the preciseness with which those clauses are framed the Moscow conference outdid the expectations of diplomatic observers in London, Ottawa, and Washington. While they contain no principles to which Russia has not been willing to assent in theory in the past they contain doctrines which are clearly inconsistent with some of Russia's conduct when she had less trust in other nations.

The fourth clause, projecting an international organization "based on the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership of all such states, large and small", has a note of democracy about it which is welcome to the small states when the world is being made over by states of immense military power. The fifth and sixth clauses, providing for joint consultation and refraining from unilateral employment of military forces in the territory of other states, will rule out the kind of unilateral action which occurred in some instances before the German attack on Russia, notably in the Russo-Finnish war and the Russian occupation of Eastern Poland.

That Russia is now willing to renounce the principle on which she acted then, presumably in the interests of her own security, is evidence of the extent of Russian con-

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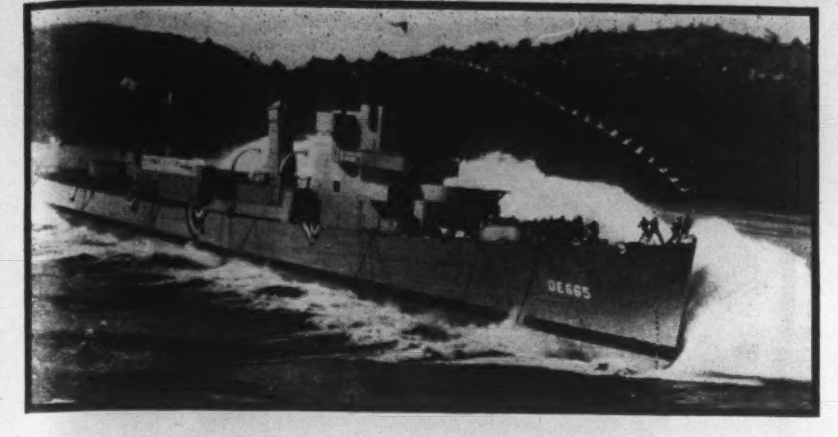

Both Canada and the United States are producing more fighting ships to answer the renewed challenge of U-boats in Atlantic sea lanes. At an inland port this destroyer escort hits the water in a sideways launching.

fidence in the willingness of the United States and Great Britain to join with her in underwriting security for the future.

Stalin's blunt statement in his speech that the peoples of "France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Greece and other states now under the German yoke must again become free and independent" puts the personal word of the chief architect of modern Russia behind the signature of his foreign commissar on the four-power declaration. By including Poland in his list of countries to be made independent he judiciously overlooked the estrangement in Russo-Polish relations which has caused concern to the friends of both countries.

France's Position

Mr. Churchill headed into a diplomatic difficulty on the other side of Europe when he spoke of the position of France as the day of liberation approaches. Alone of the larger occupied states France has no government in exile which can be recognized. The French National Committee has never claimed to be and is not accepted as a provisional government entitled to speak for the nation, but the committee is determined that the voice of France shall be heard and is not wholly satisfied with the degree of recognition accorded it.

The British prime minister evidently found it necessary to repeat previous assurances of restoration to their former national status to the French people and clarify the attitude of the British government to the French National Committee when he said:

"The French National Committee are not the owners but the trustees of the title deeds of France. These must be restored to the French nation when freedom is achieved, for it is only on the will of the people freely expressed under circumstances of reasonable tranquility that in France, as in other enslaved countries, any permanent structure can be raised."

While he spoke particularly of France the Churchill reference contains a clue to allied policy for the settlement of the form of government in all the occupied lands. It was a warning to the French national committee and the French people not to be in too great a hurry and a hint that any hastily-formed government may not be accepted. If it is necessary to wait for an expression of the will of the people under "circumstances of reasonable tranquility" in all cases the period of post-war adjustment for Europe will be a prolonged one.

The handling of the war crime problem at the Moscow conference should help to break it down into its two main aspects, outrages by individuals in their conduct in war operations or incidental to war operations, and the starting of the war itself. The three-power declaration from Moscow deals mainly with the first aspect and from the point of view of saving lives and homes in occupied territories it is unfortunate it could not have been made earlier and with the same force behind it.

Now with hope of victory disappearing the promise of three governments that German officers, soldiers and civilians accused of crime will be taken to the scene of the crime, whether in Poland, France, Norway or elsewhere and tried by local courts according to local law is about as grim a threat as could be made and one which may do incalculable good in restraining a tendency to seek a sadistic compensation for defeat in new outrages on helpless people.

The method of dealing with Hitler himself and such other Germans who, by reason of position and influence, can be charged with responsibility for the war remains to be settled. The most enduring effect would probably be obtained if the German people themselves dealt with them as traitors.

Also untouched in the statements stemming from the conference is the large question of the administration of civil justice in the occupied territories after liberation. There can be little doubt the United Nations governments would prefer to leave this also in the hands of the local courts, but it is not at all certain they will be able to do so without running the risk of disorders and glaring inequity.

All over Europe families have become scattered, homes have been destroyed, property seized under legal or illegal pretext. Polish farmers have been ejected from their land in order that it may be turned over to Germans. The beneficiaries of these outrages cannot be permitted to continue in enjoyment of stolen property, but the determination of the rightful owners will in many cases be difficult. Past experience indicates that persecuted and despoiled groups are inclined to turn into persecutors and despoilers of others when they gain power.

Conflicting political and social theories, racial prejudice, the spirit of revenge which seeks a victim regardless of guilt, individual avarice were factors likely to create complications in the settlement of property and other civil rights in the wake of Nazi evacuation. It may be necessary to set up international tribunals to handle certain civil cases or, perhaps better from the point of view of national pride, an international appeal court to which appeals from decisions of national courts could be taken on a limited number of grounds. The principle would be much the same as that on which the League of Nations attempted to provide protection for minorities.

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, West, North and South let the long quarrel cease;
Sing the Song of Great Joy that the Angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of goodwill to man!

—*Whittier.*

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Many Gateways Out of Italy

BY RONALD W. CLARK

History has proven time and again that the Alps are no barrier to invading armies. If they provide a way into Italy they also provide a way out. Six or seven Alpine passes are generally known. Actually there are sixty-four road passes, providing loopholes to Hitler's Europe. The author of this article thoroughly disproves the fallacy of the Alpine "wall."

DICTATORSHIP'S enemies have too often forgotten the backdoors leading into Italy; there is no excuse now for their forgetting the gateways leading out of it.

Yet the fallacy of the Alpine barrier is one of the more regular repetitions of history. Every schoolboy knows a little of it, how the Romans paid for holding the theory with the defeat of Lake Trasimene, the Austrians with Marengo. While even the armies of Napoleon—the father of trans-Alpine road-building— failed to realize that Suvurov could cross not only the St. Gotthard but also the Kinzighulm, the Pragel, and the Panixer Passes in little more than a week.

These are the better-known arguments against the Alps as a military barrier; there are others. Large armies were taken across the Mont Genevre by Marius, Augustus, Theodosius, and Charlegmagne. Francis 1 by his enterprise in pushing 21,000 men across the Col de Larche won Lombardy for France, even if he was unable to hold it.

Many Alpine Passes

It is for the military experts, of course, to put this martial history of the Alps into its correct perspective, to instruct the public on the lessons which may be drawn from it.

Before the layman settles the war during his after-lunch nap he would, however, do well to take a large-scale map and find on it as many as possible of the Alpine passes.

He will have been told that there are, according to the newspaper he reads, five, six, or seven of them. Coolidge, the American-born Englishman who knew more of Alpine history, lore, and learning than any other human who has lived, listed 64 road passes before the last war.

Where, one may righteously ask, is the snag?

It lies, of course, in what may be termed the wall theory, in considering the Alps as one unbroken arc of mountains stretching from the Mediterranean to Carinthia. They are no such thing.

One main watershed can, it is true, be traced most of the way, although the experts differ on its route in the Eastern Alps. But to the north and south of this main chain—which is not the simple ridge so many imagine but a complex system of peaks and snow-passes—there are the other ranges which pass under the collective name of Alps. Sometimes they sweep in to form part of the main chain, sometimes they are virtually cut off from it by major river valleys.

Such are the Alps of Dauphine which one must circumvent when one has crossed the Mont Genevre, either by the Col du Lauteret or the Durance Valley. Such are the Bernese Oberl and ridges with the postcard peaks of the Eiger, Monch and Jungfrau; the Alps of Glarus, the Ortler range, and the Dolomites are others.

Crossing the Alps may therefore mean traversing more than one pass; east of the Brenner, on the shortest route from the Adriatic to Salzburg, it may mean traversing as many as three.

Loopholes in Fortress

Yet even when all the minor passes are left out, the remainder are still far more numerous than the handful of most popular sketch-maps. Even on this small stretch of its southern frontier, Hitler's Europe has more loopholes than most men imagine.

On the west, the passes that were flooded by the more ambitious motorists in the piping days of peace lead to the Rhone and the Saone valleys, to Lyons and the heart of France. The Col de Tenda, the Col de Larche, the Mont Genevre, Mont Cenis and the Little St. Bernard are among the better-known; their names may yet make as much news as that of the Brenner.

Beyond them, the Great St. Bernard, the Simplon and the St. Gotthard all lead into neutral Switzerland; these are the best-known routes, but they are neither the oldest nor the most important at the present moment.

East of the St. Gotthard, the valleys begin to run north-east. The Lukmanier, the San Bernadino, the Splugen, the Julier and the Albula passes all lead down into the upper Rhine valley, technically Swiss but a geographical gate into Germany.

The Maloja, at the head of the Engadine trough, is the royal road to Innsbruck, so is the more famous Brenner further east; even the Brenner is not the last. Beyond it, lies the railway to Salzburg under the Hohe Tauern, the Gross Glocknerstrasse, highest motor road in Europe and only opened in 1935, and the Katschberg Pass on the road from Gmund to Salzburg. And at the far eastern end of the Alps, almost going round them instead of across them, like the Grande Corniche road in the west, is the Semmering route, on the road to Vienna.

These are a few of the gateways leading from Italy into the rest of Occupied Europe, where legends claim that the avenging demons of Destiny live in the mountains.

The Nazi garrisons in Savoy, in Dauphine, in Salzburg, Innsbruck and Vienna, may already be watching the passes anxiously, wondering if the demons will be announced by the pipes of the Highland Division or will wear the Commando flash on their shoulders.

Eton schoolboys doffed their traditional garb for more practical overalls when they volunteered to clean railroad engines in their spare time.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Giving Jobs Back Won't Be So Easy

BY P. O'D.

QUESTIONS were asked in Parliament not so long ago about a letter sent by a large and well-known firm to one of their former employees, now a Sergeant with the Forces in the Mediterranean area. The letter notified him that they could not guarantee to give him his job back when the war is over. Before joining up he had worked for them for eight years.

The letter — apparently similar ones were sent to others of their employees in the Services—is an almost incredible piece of stupidity. Tapping a man on the shoulder in the midst of such a struggle as this, and notifying him formally that his job would probably not be there for him when and if he got back! Dr. Goebbels himself would be hard put to it to devise anything that would so effectively take the heart out of him.

Naturally profound and very vocal indignation has been aroused on all sides. Of the utter tactlessness—or heartlessness, if you like—of the letter, there can be no question. But is there nothing in the firm's defence that it may well be impossible to give the man back his job, and that it is only fair to let him know? As a matter of fact, it isn't fair. It is in the highest degree unfair. But how about the job?

In the first place, the job may, in a great many cases, have ceased to exist. Many firms have gone out of business, or have gone over to other kinds of work. Or, if the job really is there, it may easily be that two or three other men possess claims to it, having each in turn worked at it for a while before joining up. And thirdly, there is the difficult matter of seniority. The office-boy of 1939 may come back a lieutenant, aged 25. Is it doing him a service to keep his old job for him? Or is the company instead to give him a better job—for which, in the meantime, he has had no training at all?

I mention these difficulties, not as in any way condoning the action of the firm concerned in the warning letter—nothing could condone such selfish stupidity—but as a reminder that the difficulties do exist. The problem of reinstatement simply bristles with them.

The Government is said to be preparing legislation dealing with the obligations of employers in this respect. But I doubt very much whether this is a problem that can be settled by legislation. It is a matter of decency and good will. And even with all the decency and good will in the world, there are going to be many hard cases.

1943 Pageantry Is Sombre

This year's Lord Mayor's Show was a grim shadow of what it used to be in its days of peace-time splendor. Instead of the long, meandering procession, with all its mediaeval pageantry, so absurd, so impressive, and so dear to the hearts of Londoners, half a dozen glistening anti-aircraft guns rolled silently by on their rubber wheels, as almost sole escort to the new Lord Mayor. Well, these are austerity times, and so we get an austerity Lord Mayor's Show—however self-contradictory such a thing may seem.

But Londoners are always ready to turn out to cheer the new Lord Mayor, Show or no Show, and this year they had at least two compensations. One was that the bells of St. Paul's rang a peal in his honor—the first time since the war started—and the other was the presence of Mr. Churchill in the parade on the traditional drive back from the Law Courts.

There was no announcement that the Prime Minister would be there—it had, in fact, been carefully kept secret. But London crowds seem to have an instinct about such matters. They knew he had attended the four other war-time Lord Mayor's luncheons, and they felt sure he would attend this one, as he did, beaming and waving and making the V-sign in answer to their welcoming tumult. Later he made one of his characteristically brilliant speeches. How in the world does he find the time and the energy for it all?

The Late Elinor Glyn

Elinor Glyn, who died recently in London, was in a sense a Toronto woman. Her father, Douglas Sutherland, a brilliant young engineer, was a Torontonian. After his premature death, while engaged in the construction of the Mont Cenis tunnel, it was to Toronto that Elinor and her sister were taken. Then her mother married again, and back they came across the Atlantic—this time to Jersey where they spent most of their youth.

In 1892 Elinor married Clayton Glyn, whom she herself has described as "the most perfect *grand seigneur* that I have ever met". Elinor was always rather a romantic person, and it was not long before she took to romancing with her pen. Her first book, "The Visits of Elizabeth"—written, it is said, during a bout of rheumatism—appeared in 1900, and was an immediate success. Incidentally, what a lot of books have happened because the author was ill! But not all, alas, as lively and entertaining as this one.

No serious critic would ever claim any high merit for Elinor Glyn's work. Perhaps no serious critic would bother to discuss it. None the less, it amused and shocked an immense public in Edwardian days.

Modern readers may be as easy to amuse, but not by the same things; and they are certainly far harder to shock. Even the once notorious "Three Weeks" would seem to them very feeble stuff. Her work is now as dead as Marie Corelli's or Ouida's, but it had its day, as she had hers—and a very gay and high-spirited day she made of it. A long day, too. She was a lady of charm and courage, and, in her way, a notable personality.

A Rascal De Luxe

Canadian readers will perhaps feel some interest in the extraordinary career of Trebitsch Lincoln, who died recently in Shanghai. Canada was at least the scene of some of his earlier and more respectable activities. They were not very many—the respectable kind. He farmed in Canada for a while, found it too much like work, and became a clergyman.

At the age of 23 Lincoln was ordained a deacon of the Church of England by the Archbishop of Montreal. For a Hungarian Jew, whose real name was Ignaz Trebitsch, that was a surprising career to adopt. But his life was full of surprises. He was an almost incredible person.

Returning to England a few years later, Lincoln became curate of Appledore, a lovely little Kentish village not far from Rye. But he never was anything or stayed anywhere very long. His restless temperament would not let him. He soon chucked his curacy and went into business.

Thereafter his career became a matter of head-lines — Member of Parliament in 1910, a German spy in the last war, a convicted forger sentenced in 1916, a participant in the Kapp "putsch" in Germany, chief adviser to Wu-pei-fu of China, and finally a Buddhist monk. It was in this character that he made a hurried visit to England in 1926, in an endeavor to see his son, John Lincoln, who was under sentence of death for murder. He arrived too late.

Lincoln paid one more visit to this country in 1934, as the "Abbot Chao Kung." The authorities were not amused. They immediately arrested him, and deported him to China. There, as might perhaps be expected, he took the Japanese side, and became one of their Fifth Columnists, broadcasting Axis propaganda from a secret station somewhere in Tibet. This was the last heard of him until the news of his death.

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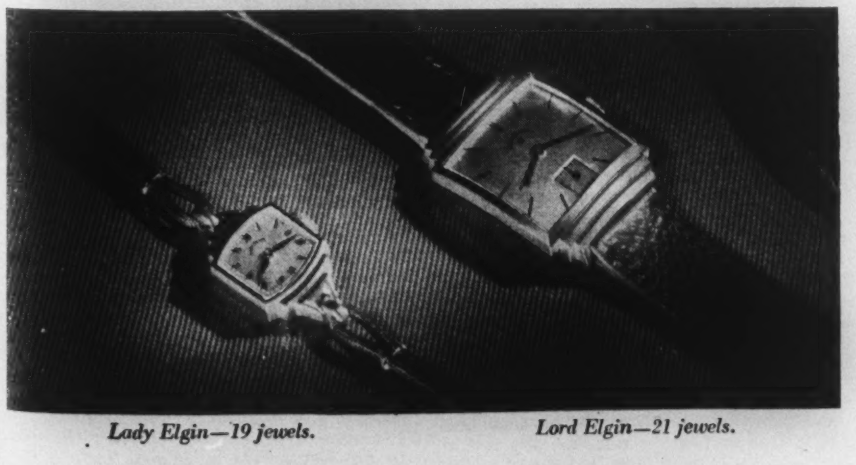

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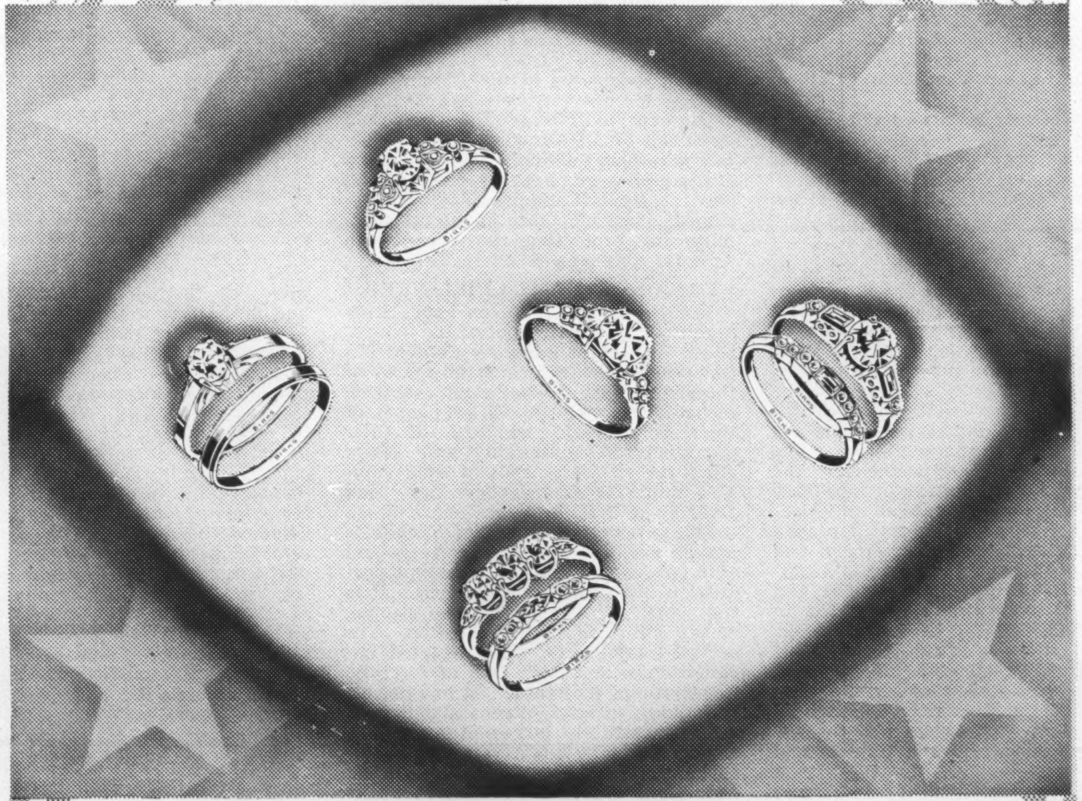

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CANADA'S BEST ROAD TO GENERAL WELFARE

S. H. Logan, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sees Greater Opportunities Under System of Free Enterprise

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S. M. Wedd, General Manager, Presents Statement Showing Over 200,000 Loans—60% for $200 or Less

AND OVER 1,000,000 DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the Annual Meeting in the head office at Toronto, December 14th, heard an encouraging review of the past year. Mr. S. H. Logan, President, expressed opinion that the war would end victoriously if Allied effort is maintained for a period longer. He warned against the danger of maintaining wartime bureaucracy after peace is restored. Mr. S. M. Wedd, General Manager, presented a statement of the year's operations, showing that the Bank made over 200,000 loans during the period, sixty per cent. in amounts not exceeding $200. Mr. Logan's address follows:

After four years of war we are told that we have approached the beginning of the end and that we can be justifiably optimistic as to the outcome of this, the greatest and costliest war in all history. There have been wars before on a scale then not deemed imaginable and each has brought a victory, but in this war, engaging all the major nations of the world, we must obtain a victory and a peace which will put an end to the spirit of militaristic aggression and lust of conquest which have so gravely imperilled the very foundations of our freedom and civilization.

Victory is now assured, but before it is finally achieved we may see battles on a scale much greater than in the past and encounter conditions and sacrifices more trying than any yet experienced.

WAR IN PERSPECTIVE VIEW

While it will remain for history to review the war as a whole in due perspective, we of the Allied Nations can at close range clearly perceive the earlier events and achievements which have made possible our fortunate position of to-day. First and foremost must be placed the valiant defence by the Royal Air Force of Britain in the crucial year when she stood alone, the unconquerable courage and endurance of her people, and the unshakable determination of her leaders, which alone constitute an imperishable epic in human history. Matched with these have been the heroism and devotion of the Allied Forces and Auxiliary Services which have fought and suffered to win decisive victories in Africa, Russia, Italy, the South Pacific, and on all the seas of the world. Notable in these tremendous events have been the heroic resistance and immense sacrifices of the Russian people, whose valour and fortitude have won the admiration of the world and transformed what seemed certain defeat into a steadily progressive victory. Nor must we fail to note the humbler but no less authentic victories of millions of men and women over fear, destruction of their homes, and the desolation of their countries.

Behind the fighting services and the gallant seamen of the Merchant Marine, who faced the perils not only of the sea and storm, but also of the deadly submarine, has been the highly efficient organization of the Allies' vast economic resources for armament and supplies, coupled with the closest co-operation between political and military authorities and resulting in a unity of plan and action never deemed possible before.

Marshalled in support of the united war effort has been the full power of these physical resources of the Allied Nations. Although at times seeming slow to move, its impetus has increased until there is now poised and ready to strike against Germany and Japan and their remaining satellites a weight of overpowering armament about three times greater than can be commanded by the Axis—a weight which is increasing day by day against an opposing output which decreases rather than rises.

ALLIES' WAR PRODUCTION

The British Commonwealth of Nations has been and is producing nearly one-quarter of all the supplies and armament of the United Nations, exceeding the combined output of Germany, Austria and occupied Czechoslovakia. Of this great total the United Kingdom produces three-quarters, and of that share three-quarters is being sent abroad. This truly impressive accomplishment followed the daring move in 1940 of placing in the Mediterranean sector the only fully armoured division then in the British Isles—a fighting force which gave the lead to the thrusts which resulted in the defeat of the Axis armies in that area. And it has been made possible only by the almost incredible achievements of the Royal Navy in keeping open the sea routes to and from Britain.

Now the great production of the United States rolls on—war expenditures of $90,000,000,000 this year—a half of this in fighting material — guns, munitions, planes, tanks, motor vehicles, ships, etc.—enough to equip 10,000,000 men in their own services and furnish Lend-Lease supplies to Allied forces and civilians of $9,000,000,000 annually.

In Canada production of armament has not been as large this year as was at first projected. There have been excess accumulations of certain supplies, scarcity of materials, time spent on re-engineering resulting from simplified specifications and cost-saving devices, and in some areas labour shortages and unfortunate labour disturbances. Yet the national effort as a whole this year was on a vastly greater scale than in 1942, expenditures of the Dominion of Canada for war purposes increasing by 40 per cent. to $3,947,000,000. Less than one-third of all Canada's war production is retained within her own borders. Her supplies go to every battle front, and the Royal Canadian Navy has assumed a sizeable share in the responsibility for protecting the vital North Atlantic sea lanes.

CANADA'S METALS FILL NEED

Nor is this all, for even apart from munitions, lumber, foodstuffs, wheat, bacon and other supplies, Canada has furnished the armament industries of the Allies with 90 per cent. of their nickel requirements, 75 per cent. of their asbestos, 40 per cent. of their manufactured aluminum and lesser quantities of their needs of such valuable minerals as mercury, zinc, lead and copper.

This production record of Canada is our own and we may speak freely and with pardonable pride of peacetime production converted to war needs. It is the work of Canadians, free people, whose initiative and application have set an example of whole-hearted co-operation without the lash of force or the terror of a dictator. It has not all been done without hitches and delays, but manufacturers, large and small, have met their problems and overcome handicaps, planned substitutes for materials impossible to obtain, and trained workers hitherto without any technical skill to make new products under unprecedented conditions. Plants before used for the manufacture of peacetime goods have been turned to making machines of war. Individual producers have made available their resources to fill the various needs and have met most wholeheartedly exacting demands upon them in the country's war effort.

ENTERPRISE MENACED

Such has Canada done as a nation at war. Despite these accomplishments both of labour and the men by whose own initiative and under whose guidance have been built great enterprises and who have given the benefit of their years of personal experience, there is being fostered in some quarters an agitation against free enterprise, whether it be individual or corporate. These reflections are aimed to cast doubt, suspicion and prejudice against any business—first against the large corporations calling them monopolistic, but aimed also at any individual enterprise. Apparently distrusting all motives and capabilities but their own, those behind the movement advocate a new system under which all production, labour and distribution would be directed by them alone. They forget, or ignore, the advancements and achievements that have been made under an enterprise system. They overlook or gloss over the increases in production and the efforts to lower the cost to the consumer, to provide employment and generally to raise the living standards of all. They would accomplish their ends by so-called "planned economy," but call it what we may, the scheme would necessitate a great and continuous measure of regimentation of the Canadian people.

At the present time partial regimentation is being practised here through the various Orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and by the War Industries Control Board, as necessary to guide and guard our war effort, and as such has met general acceptance. Nevertheless, the public do not take kindly to the interference with their freedom which results from these necessary controls. Surely in the face of the present demands for abolition of these controls at the earliest possible date after the war, the public will not willingly and knowingly entertain any scheme which would impose greater restrictions upon them. It would seem that those who support a bureaucratic programme for Canada are doing so through a mistaken idea of the consequences.

DANGER TO ALL CLASSES

Any such programme demands thoughtful examination by every citizen, for however well-intentioned these proposals for bureaucratic control may be, they have elements of danger for all classes: farmers and other producers, manufacturers, tradesmen, professional people and wage-earners. The inevitable end of such a system is a form of dictatorship and domination of the national economy, with capital, production and labour committed to whatever ventures, whether economic or political, a few leaders may decide.

Efforts are being made to confuse the minds of the people with statements and inferences that private enterprise is nothing more than what is often referred to as "big interests," though these are mainly economical combinations of small interests.

Apart altogether from shareholders in corporations, our system of individual enterprise actually is made up of over 1,250,000 proprietors of business in Canada. These proprietors are the owners of farms, factories, mills, workshops, retail stores and other small business establishments. The interests of this vast number of citizens engaged in enterprise on their own account, as well as others, would be greatly endangered by permanent economic control, and they should not be misguided by the argument that complete socialism is feasible merely by control of key industries. Socialism cannot stop short of absolute control of every individual business unit, small and large.

DANGERS TO LABOUR

Labour, too, is a vital part of our existing system, and labour should not be misled into believing that its interests would be served better by any form of socialism based on a regimentation of the country at large. We need only to look at Germany to see what occurred when the Nazi party won political control and assumed complete domination over industry, dissolving all labour unions and setting up the Gestapo to enforce its ruthless Nazi policies. It is being argued here, of course, that government would be the sole employer of labour if it took over all production, but *the loss of labour's freedom to unionize and to bargain for better conditions wherever socialism or State capitalism has become dominant impelled one of the great leaders of the times, Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, to give this emphatic endorsement of the free enterprise system:*

> *"If this country (United States) ever gets a system of governmental regimentation, labour will suffer most. Labour, therefore, is deeply interested in the preservation of private business and labour should everlastingly maintain that the owners and managers of business are entitled to a fair and just return upon their investments."*

Similar views have been expressed by other leaders and staunch friends of labour.

CANADIAN BANKING SYSTEM

The most ardent supporters of governmental regimentation extend their arguments to nationalization of banking. So far, they do not claim that the Canadian banking system is inadequate or inefficient. Indeed, the arguments for nationalization are not quite clear, but apparently their theme is that our banks have some sovereign power over the credit of the country which should be in governmental hands. However, the ultimate prerogative of the national monetary policy is already vested in the Dominion Government's own institution, the Bank of Canada. The chartered banks have not the remotest chance of acquiring any of the powers of the Bank of Canada, nor have they the slightest desire to seek those powers.

It seems also that there persists among advocates of nationalized banking the idea that the chartered banks monopolize credit in some measure for the so-called "big interests." Moreover, it is implied that the banks control, partly or wholly, the "big interests," or that the "big interests" control them, erroneous assumptions since no bank, so far as we know, has any large stock holdings in any trading corporation, nor has any "big interest" any important holding in bank stocks. The banks of this country are owned by the public, the average holding being about 30 shares. The greater part of the business of our ten chartered banks, which are highly competitive, is directly with the general public through over 3,000 branches manned by staffs trained to render impartial community service, principally on their individual responsibility. In this Bank, for example, branch managers deal directly with fully nine-tenths of the borrowing transactions through their own offices, making thousands of loans each year to all classes of the public, manufacturers, traders, farmers, wage-earners and others. Again, to note the activities of this Bank, its Personal Loan Department, in addition to the above loans, in the last few years has lent about $64,000,000 to nearly 400,000 people, an average of $150 per loan. These loans have been made largely to pay debts beyond the obligants' ability to meet promptly from current income, to provide for the expenses of illness, and to meet other emergencies which were not in sight when working out the family budgets.

Nationalization of the Canadian banking system would be monopolistic banking in the true sense of the word, for then all the banking business of the people of Canada would be under political control and each individual's account be subject to scrutiny by a representative of socialistic authority. Surely the millions of people who constitute the banking public—the four million depositors and the hundreds of thousands of borrowers—would not wish to submit to such results of nationalization.

FREE ENTERPRISE BEST ROAD

The people of Canada have the choice of two roads. One is paved with promises that a socialistic government—no matter how the result is to be obtained—can guarantee security and an abundant life for all from some imaginary source of wealth and well-being. Always this road has ended in economic disaster.

The other road is our present system of free enterprise. We do not say that it has been altogether smooth, and that no mistakes have been made by those who have followed it, but we do say definitely that it led to Canada's great progress.

With the vast knowledge and experience which industry in general has gained in recent years, and the evolution of methods and understanding together with the new sciences discovered the present enterprise system is better equipped than any other to bring about greater employment, with improvement in the general welfare of the country.

We also say with strong confidence that this thoroughfare of enterprise is the only one that can lead to business expansion, full employment and better economic and social opportunities for all. It is the road that will be travelled by a free and happy people. We would remind those who may be influenced by talk of the magic of socialism that nationalization of industry does not ensure prosperity, as those who are sponsoring this theory would try to make it seem.

POST-WAR CONDITIONS

Much of Canada's prosperity comes from the export of her primary producers—the grain growers of the West, the livestock raisers, the miners of metals, the lumbermen, the fishermen and fruit growers—and after the war many more of our manufacturers. Because of this fact we must pay due regard to the needs and wishes of our buyers overseas. While it is true that in the war years Canada has risen from being the fifth largest exporting nation in the world to the position of the third largest exporting nation — being exceeded only by the United States and Great Britain—this result has been because our biggest overseas customer has been War. War is a wasteful consumer of goods in quantity; War demands only its own quality and pays whatever price is needed. To carry on our foreign trade after the war we must be prepared to meet the needs of world consumers in a highly competitive market, consumers who will make their own choice of goods and who will pay only the price that they can afford. The market for the kind of goods created during a war is no yardstick by which to measure a country's production and ability to sell in a peacetime competitive world. Make no mistake, Canada does not set the export price; that is determined by what the world is willing to pay for what we have to sell, and we must also buy from countries abroad if our export trade is to be maintained. The development of foreign trade—so essential to Canada—is not built up by governments (although they can, of course, give great assistance), but by intense individualism, personal exchange of ideas with the various countries and by enlightening and friendly contacts.

PROBLEMS TO MEET

When peace comes — and we cannot tell what form it will take, whether it will be an armistice with a period of gradual readjustment or whether it will be an abrupt ending which will demand of all of us speedy readjustment to peacetime needs—there is one thing of which we are sure, and that is that we must be prepared to make this period one of the minimum uncertainty. Returning members of the Armed Forces must be absorbed into the routine of commercial life with well-planned efficiency. We may reasonably expect, after the first uncertainties, demands for civilian goods which will bring about a high degree of employment and generally active business. Impetus will be given by the demands for consumer goods in Canada which we have had to do without during the war years, and there will be further demands for rehabilitation both here and abroad. All this will mean that many of our war industries will have to be reconverted to the needs of a peacetime consuming public. Some of those now trained solely for war work will have to be retrained for peacetime operations, and to accomplish this smoothly there will be required a fine degree of co-operation between labour and management to ensure that both employers and employees will receive their due measure of return for the services which they render. Apart from our own needs at home, we will be required to assist in the rehabilitation of the devastated countries and the re-establishment of the homeless people in stricken Europe and the Far East who will need food, clothing, agricultural implements, breeding livestock, seed, lumber and other materials. Many of these countries were among our best pre-war customers and after rehabilitation will again become our valued customers and afford important markets for the surpluses of our primary products.

PERSONAL INITIATIVE NECESSARY FOR PROGRESS

We must remember that Canada's magnificent effort in this war has been due in large measure to the support and initiative of her million odd business enterprises. If political action is allowed to destroy or weaken that initiative, advancement of this country will greatly be retarded, and its natural virility tend to become decadent.

A grave warning from no less a person than the British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, against bureaucracy was issued in these words, which we quote:

> *"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges. I say 'try to build' because of all the races in the world our people would be the last to consent to be governed by a bureaucracy. Freedom is their lifeblood . . . We must expect taxation after the war to be heavier than it was before the war, but we do not intend to shape our plans or levy taxation in a way which by removing personal incentive would destroy initiative and enterprise."*

Apropos of the British Prime Minister's remarks on thrift, surely the purchases by the public of War Loan bonds and other investments implies confidence that what a man saves will be protected and he will be allowed to keep.

There are still great opportunities in this country—as great as ever in the past—for people with initiative, ability and a progressive spirit. They must be free to go forward as the result of their own individuality and enterprise and feel that this war was fought to preserve that freedom and not to develop and build up a bureaucracy.

S. M. Wedd, in Annual Statement, Reports Over 1,130,000 Deposit Accounts of which 97% are of Individuals

The Financial Statement now presented shows the aggregate assets of the Bank at $1,003,183,000, the highest in our history and representing an increase of $116,522,000 over the corresponding figure of the previous fiscal year. Cash reserves are $165,559,000 and total quick assets at $714,660,000 are equivalent to 75.10 per cent. of the Bank's total liabilities to the public.

Our deposit account with the Bank of Canada and the amount of Notes of that bank on hand total $97,548,000, cheques on other banks $30,462,000.

Dominion and Provincial securities maturing within two years stand at $320,231,000. Of this amount $169,000,000 is represented by our proportion of the Certificates of Deposit of the Dominion Government which, as was mentioned last year, are sold to the banks to finance the requirements of the war in anticipation of revenues and funds from Victory Loans.

Other items of importance in our portfolio are our holdings of Dominion and Provincial government securities of longer maturities. These now stand at $147,473,000, an increase of $27,694,000 over last year.

Our total deposits now stand at $913,879,000, an increase of $121,319,000 over last year. This increase is made up principally of $65,648,000 in demand deposits and $50,611,000 in deposits bearing interest, the latter notwithstanding the very substantial investments which have been made by our customers in Victory Loan bonds.

RESERVES FOR LARGE DEPOSITS

It may be interesting at this time to analyze in a general way the make-up of the figures which have just been presented. In the first place we have 1,132,973 *deposit accounts, of which* 97 *per cent are accounts of individuals. In view of this large number of accounts entrusted to the Bank which we operate solely on the direction of the respective depositors according to their needs, it is necessary for us to maintain large cash reserves, the first line of which is the Banks holdings of notes of the Bank of Canada and the large balances which it carries at all times on deposit with that institution. Following this first line there is the large investment in the short and medium term securities of the Dominion of Canada. After this background of liquidity there are the Bank's loans to individuals and industry.*

The Canadian banks are, of course, at all times anxious to develop their loaning business and in this way assist in the financing of the needs of agriculture, business and enterprise generally. In the past twelve months this Bank has made 201,697 *individual loans to its customers and it might be mentioned here that of these over* 60 *per cent. were for amounts of* $200 *or less.*

There is then the investment in the Capital Stock of the Bank. There are 12,228 shareholders and of these 7,630 reside in Canada; the others almost entirely in Great Britain and the United States. The average holding is about 24 shares.

An examination of the figures which I have just outlined shows that while the assets of the Bank are large in the aggregate they mainly counterbalance the liabilities to a great number of individual depositors.

FINE STAFF RECORD

The integral and vitalizing factor in the production of our Balance Sheet is, of course, the staff of the Bank. In the past year the banking system, in addition to its already enlarged day-to-day responsibilities due to war activities, has taken on among other governmental services "coupon banking" for the Ration Board. With so many of our experienced officers in the services the pressure upon our senior men and women has been very heavy, and I personally am deeply appreciative of the splendid co-operation I have received from the staff in this my first year of office as General Manager. Our more experienced employees have had the responsibility of training many new ones and have accomplished the task with consideration and success. The young women who have joined our staff in these war years are also responding in a most conscientious and efficient way.

In the past year 323 additional members of the staff have joined the services, bringing the total up to 1,618. Of these 45 have given their lives for their country and we shall miss them deeply. I am sure you will join with me in extending to their relatives our sympathy.

With respect to our young men and women now in the services, we would like to add that it is our hope that they will soon be back in civil life and to say that our foremost thought is to see that employment is immediately available for them in the Bank.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The past year has set a new high record in industrial activity in Canada in response to the greater requirements for war materials ever known. There have also been brought into operation the last of the newly-built plants and extensions undertaken in earlier years to provide facilities for the vast and well-rounded armament production that has made Canada the fourth largest arsenal among the United Nations.

On the other hand, the primary industries, agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing, all showed lower production records than in 1942.

General crop out-turns were nearly one-third below those of last year. Apart from the farm labour shortage, acute in some of the largest production areas, was the most unfavourable planting and growing weather in many years in Central and Eastern Canada.

Labour shortages account for a drop of about 15 per cent. in forestry products and nearly 10 per cent. in minerals, although ever sharper declines occurred in gold production and at some individual base metal mines.

As we all know, the shift from a peace to a war economy involves many complicated problems, but the readjustment from a war to a peace basis, which we have to face, presents even greater difficulties. This is because in the first place the shift to war production is a shift from production to meet varied and uncertain requirements of thousands of individual consumers to production to meet a concentrated demand for munitions of war and, in the second place, because under the impulse of patriotic emotion people accept more readily the sacrifices and inconveniences involved. However, the smooth readjustment to peace conditions is hardly less important than the converse and it can be achieved if we all work together with the same determined purpose that has characterized our outstanding national contribution to the successful prosecution of the War.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Toronto Radio Actors Unionize

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

RADIO actors and announcers are at long last becoming conscious of the value of working together, as a group. More than 100 Toronto actors and announcers have organized a union. The movement is spreading to several other Canadian centres. Representatives of the A.F. of L. have met with the group, and counselled them in the technique of operating a union.

Most of all, the actors and announcers wanted to make certain that their union fees didn't go outside Canada. They were assured they wouldn't. Secondly, they wanted to be clear on the point of whether or not they would be forced to go out on strike, in sympathy with members of other unions whose members might be on strike. They were relieved when they were told that it would be entirely up to their own membership whether or not they ever held a "sympathy-strike." Third point they wanted cleared up was the question of officers. They wanted to be sure that the members of the union would at all times keep in their power the appointment of officers. Some of them, it seems, had heard of unions where the officers re-appointed themselves each year.

This move of the actors and announcers looks very sound. A scale of payment has been arranged and agreed upon. The wide discrepancy of payment to announcers, compared with payment to actors, is being thoroughly investigated. (There are some announcers who are paid four or five times as much as experienced actors.) The question of payment for rehearsals has also come before the union.

Lists of available actors and announcers, with details of their experience, will be made available to advertising agencies and radio producers. Professionals—i.e., those who make their sole living from broadcasting—will be listed apart from those who earn their living elsewhere, and who go into broadcasting merely as a hobby, or to make pin-money.

Already there have been reverberations in the radio world. One program formerly broadcast from Toronto has been moved to another city where non-union actors are available. There will be other unsettling things happen, but all in all, if the actors and announcers conduct themselves with dignity and wisdom, with some thought of others as well as themselves, the union should improve the standards of the professions considerably.

JUST about the biggest thing in radio in 1943 was the introduction of Philco's "Radio Hall of Fame." There were some things people didn't like about the first show, heard the Sunday before last, but they must admit it had dash, and names, and talent. It must have been just about the costliest show broadcast in 1943.

In the first place there was Deems Taylor as master of ceremonies. Now Deems wouldn't have left the Prudential Hour on Sundays to take on this new job if there hadn't been something attractive about the remuneration. Then there was Paul Whiteman and his band, an organization that has cost a heap of money ever since they played Rhapsody in Blue for the first time. Add to that $25,000. which Philco generously gave to the benefit fund that gets all the proceeds from "Winged Victory." Then add a tidy little fee for Jimmy Durante, (who may be very funny to look at, but I could never see him on the air.) Add a little sum for Quentin Reynolds, and another few dollars for Bob Hope. Add an announcer's fee, a sound man's fee, and station time and you've got something big.

I HAVE a feeling that the CBC is going to become one of the footballs that will be kicked around a bit when the time for a federal election draws a little closer. There are some signs already. The failure to strengthen the Board of Governors is one of the straws in the wind. Oh yes, I know they appointed Fred Crawford, of Toronto, to the Board, and he's a very fine man, and an able broker, but the public is wondering how much broadcasting knowledge he has, what skill he has in knowing public tastes in radio programs, or what engineering skill he may have to help determine the granting of licenses or the re-allocating of wave lengths.

Then, too, at the time of writing, there has been no appointment to the general managership. What in the world is holding up the appointment? Surely the public has a right to know the facts? What names are being considered for the appointment? Has Mr. Brockington been offered the job? Or has he held out for certain changes in the Board of Governors? Is it true that Dr. Frigon has been offered an attractive post in private enterprise? What is the meaning of the protest sent to Ottawa by the staff of the CBC?

Then there's the matter of changing the names of those who were going to participate in the program "Of Things to Come." And Dr. Frigon's going to Hon. Mr. LaFleche, and Mr. LaFleche daring to advise Dr. Frigon about a matter in which the government isn't supposed to be concerned.

AND now, the whole country is disturbed about Mr. John Bracken's inability to secure broadcast time for his Hamilton address. First of all, when the CBC was assured that the Progressive - Conservative leader's address would be in the nature of a report of his stewardship as leader of a political party, permission to broadcast was granted. Then, when the script was submitted for approval, Mr. Bracken was asked to make certain changes. Mr. Bracken's advisers balked at this. And little wonder. We haven't seen the script, but it isn't likely a man like Bracken is going to be told by CBC what he can say or can't say over a publicly-owned radio system. Oh yes, there's a CBC regulation which says that political speeches are banned, except when they aren't banned. And there was the case of Mr. Meighen in Winnipeg.

But the public isn't likely to be fooled. They'll naturally side with John Bracken. They'd be willing to give him time on the air. They'd like to hear what he has to say. It's their $2.50 which keeps the CBC alive, anyway. I have a feeling that the CBC stuck its neck out when they turned down John Bracken's speech.

RADIO chatter: CBC's News Roundup would be better if it had more news in it. . . Edwin C. Hill is entering his 11th year in radio. . . Rupert Caplan has launched a new Sunday night drama series . . . many Vancouver actors have followed Andrew Allen to Toronto and are being used in his excellent dramatic productions. . . Rex Battle is directing the orchestra on a new Sunday night show which gives new girl singers a wonderful opportunity to show what talent they have . . . one of the consistently good radio artists is Leo Barkin . . . one of our readers wants to know if Frank Munns is "always on the air"; she swears she never turns on the radio without Munns being there . . . one of the best news broadcasts recently came from Spain. . . Norman Lodge, AP reporter on World News Parade, predicts four years of war to beat the Japs.

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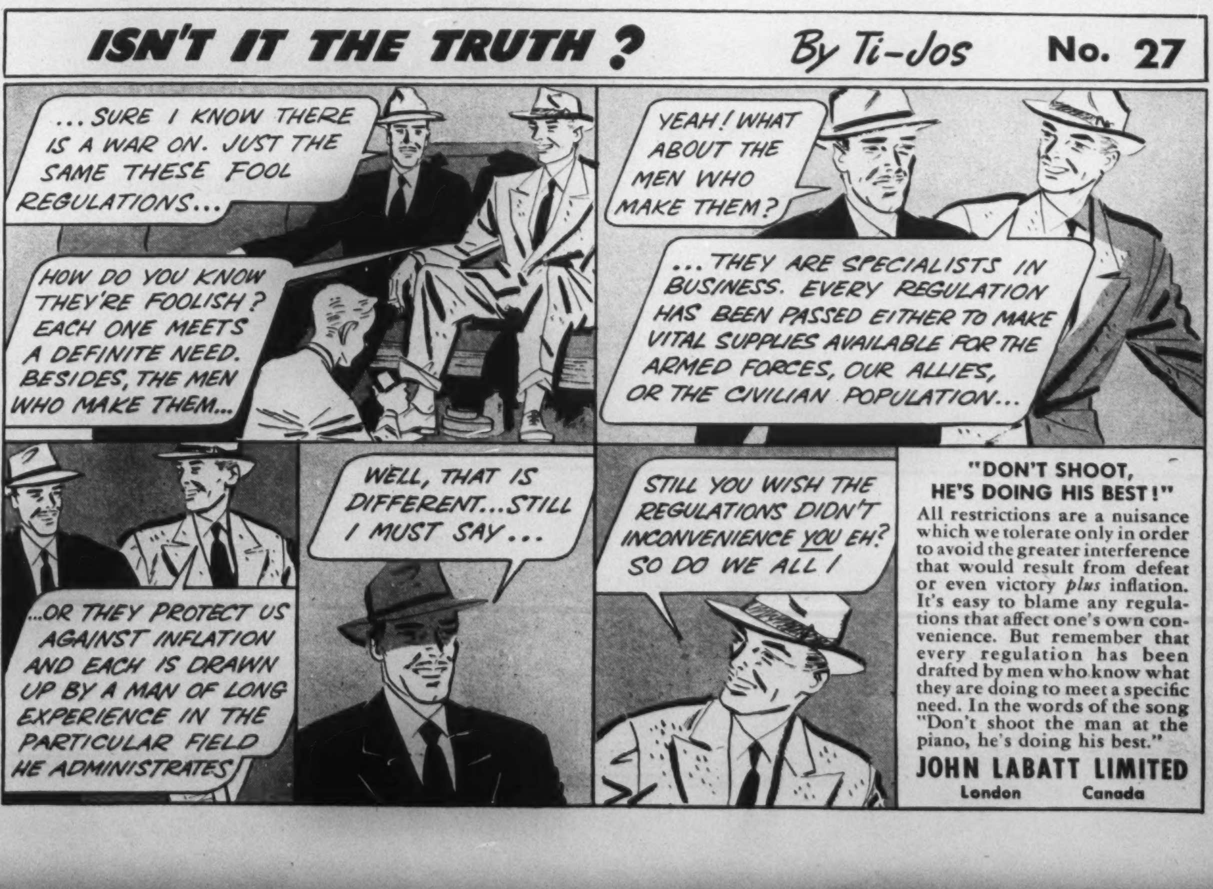
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?
By Ti-Jos
No. 27
... SURE I KNOW THERE IS A WAR ON. JUST THE SAME THESE FOOL REGULATIONS...
HOW DO YOU KNOW THEY'RE FOOLISH? EACH ONE MEETS A DEFINITE NEED. BESIDES, THE MEN WHO MAKE THEM...
YEAH! WHAT ABOUT THE MEN WHO MAKE THEM?
... THEY ARE SPECIALISTS IN BUSINESS. EVERY REGULATION HAS BEEN PASSED EITHER TO MAKE VITAL SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR THE ARMED FORCES, OUR ALLIES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION...
...OR THEY PROTECT US AGAINST INFLATION AND EACH IS DRAWN UP BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE PARTICULAR FIELD HE ADMINISTRATES
WELL, THAT IS DIFFERENT...STILL I MUST SAY...
STILL YOU WISH THE REGULATIONS DIDN'T INCONVENIENCE YOU EH? SO DO WE ALL!

"DON'T SHOOT, HE'S DOING HIS BEST!"

All restrictions are a nuisance which we tolerate only in order to avoid the greater interference that would result from defeat or even victory *plus* inflation. It's easy to blame any regulations that affect one's own convenience. But remember that every regulation has been drafted by men who know what they are doing to meet a specific need. In the words of the song "Don't shoot the man at the piano, he's doing his best."

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THE BOOKSHELF

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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Success Without Technique

THE INCOMPLETE ANGLERS, by John D. Robins. (Collins, $3.00.)

NO DOUBT the title of this book should have been "The *Incompleat* Anglers", in tacit reference to Izaac Walton of happy memory. But Dr. Robins is a Professor of English, French, German, and so-on-that-way, and must not spell as he would. He must be proper in orthography, however improper in aspiration and conduct, lest the Great Teacher some day might take two marks off for every error.

He and Tom went fishing and naturally had to go where the fish were. Algonquin Park allured them, so with a canoe, paddles, a tent, and vast quantities of assorted bric-a-brac, including bacon, flour, rods, hooks, flies, and—(whisper)—worms, they tumbled off a train at a dim station called Radiant and, after good David Livingstone's manner "plunged into the unknown."

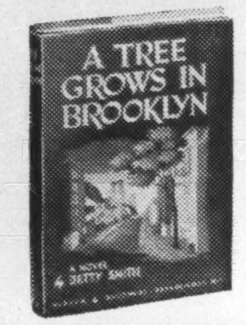
Since the happiest laughter we humans enjoy is based on the annoyances of others this is a most cheerful book. With inner chuckles we watch the black flies drawing blood from behind the anglers' ears and hear the hungry song of a million mosquitoes a minute. Joyously we watch Dr. Robins carrying the canoe, in a lather of sweat, and hear the snap of both paddles with enthusiasm. Must they paddle fifty miles or so with their hands? Hurrah! We see them shivering while a cold rain drips through the tent and rub our hands with enthusiasm. A jolly book, unquestionably.

But the odd thing is that they catch trout, and eat them with violence, for the time interval between the hook and the frying-pan is nothing flat, and a fresh trout cooked in the woods makes *pate de foie gras* a gross and common dish. Maybe all the trouble was worth while; maybe John and Tom had more fun than they are willing to admit. Maybe this reviewer and hundreds more of us who sit before typewriters, and yearn, have laughed out of turn. Maybe we'll go north next June. If possible! Alas and *eheu!*

One point of criticism. Dr. Robins declares that he hooked two trout at once, and got both of them in his landing net—without help. And he insists that he's an amateur, short on fishing skill. The marines would enjoy one of these stories; possibly both.

LEATHERNECKS, by Rolfe Boswell. (Oxford, $3.00.)

A SUMMARY of the history, ideals and performance, ancient and modern of that famous corps the United States Marines. Admirably done, although ultra-fervid. There are other marines in the world, " 'Er Majesty's jollies, soldier and sailor too."



A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN

Betty Smith

Charming, salty, warm and alive, this story of the Nolan family of Brooklyn, whose lives were as humanly gaudy as their background was inhumanly drab, has taken the country by storm. "Rich in the drama of human experience."—*Toronto Globe and Mail.* "One of the ablest performances in the field of contemporary fiction."—*Saturday Night.* $3.00

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SOCIAL SECURITY & RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA

BY HARRY M. CASSIDY. "Should be read and studied by all students of these problems—and by all politicians who claim to be laying the basis for a new and better Canada."—*The Canadian Forum.* Cloth, $2.50; paper, $2.00.

THE COMMON PROBLEM

BY WILLIAM R. YENDALL. "A heartening diagnosis of Canada's present and future state of health—should recommend itself especially to study groups, business men and educationists."—*Toronto Daily Star.* Cloth, $2.00; paper, $1.00.

ENGLAND'S ROAD TO SOCIAL SECURITY

BY KARL DE SCHWEINITZ. The engrossing history of England's attempts to solve the problem of insecurity for her people. The interlocking efforts of government agencies are carefully analyzed and brought up to date with a critical summary of the Beveridge Report. $4.50.

THE RYERSON PRESS
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Six Hundred Years Ago

FORGES OF FREEDOM, by Franklin Davey McDowell. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

WILL LANGLAND wrote "The Vision of Piers Plowman," or is supposed to have written most of it, between the years 1360 and 1399, and so was a gruff contemporary of Chaucer. While the immortal Geoffrey was a courtier, employed from time to time in wars and embassies, but finding grace and laughter in contemplating English folk of all classes, Langland was in no mood to laugh. His poetry came "with anger, hunger and dismay" as he looked on a land devoured by war, the Black Death and inflation, and resented equally the extravagance and cruelty of the rich, and the base living and thinking of the poor.

In truth a better England was in the making. The oppressed classes were in a mood of hot denial that all was for the best. That mood flowered in Watt Tyler's Rebellion; a short-lived failure for the moment, but influential in the slow task of breaking the back of feudalism.

Poring over the reliques of the Fourteenth Century, Franklin McDowell found in it a prototype of our own Century; this chaotic time of stumbling about among ideas and fantasies while men of action kill and kill to no end. It may not be true, that history repeats itself, but often it is so nearly true as to be startling. In every age (it seems) Conservatism sits content and deaf, while Protest rubs itself white-hot until it sets the world afire. Whether or not this kind of monumental smelting be necessary, assuredly men and public officials it's a *must.* some buttons of spiritual gold are found in the crucible when the dross is burned away and the reeking vapors have cleared.

"So," thought McDowell, "I'll tell this tale of ancient time when a Poet of the People was seeing hard things and saying harder ones." It was a bold thought, for this hasty age is not impressed by history, and not generally favorable towards knights, esquires, bannerets, swordplay and the symbols of heraldry. They are too misty; not nearly so well understood as the foul-mouthed crew of racketeers and harlots who grace the modern best-sellers. Even Waverley is no longer popular.

Reckless of these disturbing facts the gallant McDowell let his fancy play about in the Fourteenth Century until he had assembled some six-score characters, had dressed them inside and out, had given them ideas and wagging tongues to express them withal. And when the tale was done, enriched by the author's gift for description and general competence of writing, he had a book of 542 pages.

The book is a fine example of printers' craft and is admirably illustrated by Franklin Carmichael.

Best Yet on Paris

BY D. P. O'HEARN

THE GERMANS CAME TO PARIS, by Peter de Polnay. (Collins, $3.50).

NO MORE clear-sighted account of the German occupation of France has yet been written than this fascinating book. Before, during and after the occupation Peter de Polnay was in Paris in the unique position of a Hungarian novelist who had written mainly for the English market. Pro-ally in all his sympathies he yet was protected from molestation by his nationality and could, and did, mingle freely with both allied sympathizers and the enemy, including many members of the occupation army, officers and men.

As a highly skilled novelist the author has the penetration and technical ability to paint a most vivid picture. His book is free from the usual emotion of factual war writing, giving to his description the authentic touch of good fiction. The result is that there has been no more convincing exposure of the German character, and no more revealing picture of French reaction to the subtle Nazi propaganda, than his detached account of the German campaign to win friends and influence people in Paris.

Throughout the book there is the narrative thread of the writer's experiences. They include all the ingredients of the current war thrillers; flight from Paris, jail in Marseilles, clashes with the Gestapo, separation from his loved one and escape by Spain. But for once they are presented impersonally as a background to more important things.

Coal and Mr. Lewis

MEN AND COAL, by McAlister Coleman, with an Introduction by John Chamberlain. (Oxford, $4.75.)

WHY should there be coal-strikes in the midst of war? The author of this book intimates that a measure of fair-treatment towards the miners would have made such strikes unnecessary, and he praises, though not fulsomely, the course taken by John L. Lewis. The book is crowded with facts concerning the Labor history of the industry and the daily life of the mining communities. It is informative, well-written and uncommonly interesting. Industrialists as well as Labor men would profit much from the reading of it. For states-

Arthur Stringer, poet and novelist, author of the narrative poem of Canadian prairie life in war-time under title of "Shadowed Victory."

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THE BOOKSHELF

Mr. New York Tells Stories

THOSE WERE THE DAYS, by Edward R. Hewitt. (Collins, $3.75.)

AT THE northern end of the Bowery in New York stands the Cooper Union, a sort of unofficial university, built and endowed by Peter Cooper who died in 1883 at the age of 92. From 1828 onwards he was one of the most notable men of his generation, a marvel of energy, diligence and curiosity. A glue factory was the source of his fortune, but he built the first locomotive in America, was an iron-master of parts, and was the partner of Cyrus Field in the laying of the first Atlantic cable. His daughter married Abram S. Hewitt. Their son, now 77 years old, is the author of this gay and spirited book of reminiscences.

You might call him "Mr. New York" for it is doubtful if another man living has known the city so long and so intimately. Moreover he is a natural-born story-teller rather than a dull historian or archivist, and one suspects that if the bare facts are not enough to make a good story he can adjust the lighting, the costuming and the corroborative detail to make it interesting.

Mr. Hewitt from his earliest adolescence knew everybody, Sultan Abdul Hamid and Buffalo Bill, Hiram Maxim and Lord Morley, Andrew Carnegie and J. P. Morgan. His father was a Mayor of New York, his grandfather was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the age of 82. His mother's brother was the first Governor of Montana. He himself was a chemist trained in Germany, a manufacturer of motor cars and trucks, an inventor, and above all a fisherman, the author of *The Secrets of the Salmon.*

The first part of the book is overloaded with tales of boyish and sophomore mischief, but once this section is skipped the rest of it is as blithe and informing as anyone could wish.

About Victuals and Drinks

BY W. S. MILNE

THE GASTRONOMICAL ME, by M. F. L. Fisher. (Collins, $3.00.)

OUR Anglo-Saxon civilization—I know the dangers lurking in all such generalizations—has generally considered it slightly indecent to admit publicly that food may be an end and an art in itself. Consequently, any book, hymning the pleasures of the palate, which originates in an English-speaking country, is likely to be regarded with suspicion; "decadent" will be the label. There is virtue in boiled cabbage with white sauce; put the same vegetable with cheese and spices in a casserole, and the devil is at your elbow.

Mrs. Fisher, in this book about food she has eaten, is sufficiently Anglo-Saxon to feel that she is being slightly shocking in admitting that she likes food and drink, and so there is a just barely perceptible air of defiance in her gastronomical reminiscences. You get the same sort of literary bravado in back-fence scribblings. Of these, too, Mrs. Fisher furnishes examples, although I think that here she is merely following a silly convention of contemporary letters.

Whatever her motives, she has given us a witty, often wise, and generally readable book, with a few incidental bits of first-rate characterization. Of her personal life, she has told either too little or too much. Her point seems to be that her food and her emotions are inextricably intertwined, but we must regard the charge as "Not Proven". Setting aside petty irritations, we are grateful for a book that stresses the part the palate and stomach play in gracious living, even though the sublime theme is not treated with that noble objectivity it deserves. Most wonderful of all, the book comes to us from the land that has given the world coca-cola, post toasties, and "processed" cheese.

Things Various

TREASURE CAVE TRAIL, by Marion Merrill. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.35.)

A NORTHERN Ontario story for ten-year-olds; all about a white wolf, a lost cave and a silver mine, which the Billings children found.

THEY SHALL RETURN, and Other Poems, by J. Lewis Milligan. (Forward Pub. Co. 50c.)

A SHORT series of meditative verses in standard forms on the soldier dead and their enduring spirits. Several of these poems were first printed in SATURDAY NIGHT.

WAR PLANES OF ALL NATIONS, by William Winter. (Oxford, $3.75.)

AN AVIATORS' encyclopaedia giving every structural detail of over three hundred aeroplane types; their speed, their armament, their peculiarities of performance, their general efficiency in the tasks for which they were designed. The book is copiously illustrated with plans and photographs and should be invaluable to every flying-man. The author is editor of *Air Trails.*

HAPPY STORIES JUST TO LAUGH AT, by Stephen Leacock. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A joyous collection of sketches, minor burlesques and friendly chatter about the people of Mariposa, a generic term for the small towns of Ontario. A number of these pieces first appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT.

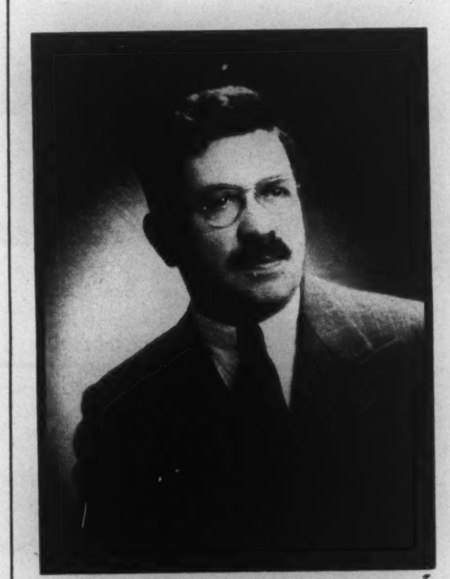
THE BIBLE STORY, Edited by Dorothy Childs Hogner, and illustrated by Nils Hogner. (Oxford, $3.00.)

STORY books come and go but one remains; the English Bible. It's "the jollie goode book whereon to looke, and better to us than golde." Here is a selection of Bible-tales for young readers, in nearly five hundred quarto pages and richly illustrated in full-page monochrome plates. No finer Christmas gift for a boy or girl can be found.

AND WE SHALL BUILD, by Stella Morton. (Musson, $2.75.)

AN ENGLISH novel of family life in the Mrs. Miniver tradition. A fiction-writing father, violin-playing mother and assorted sons and daughters one of whom engages in a romance with a movie star. It's a shade too fictional for our liking, but then it doesn't pretend to be an epic.

—D. P. O'H



John D. Robins, Professor of English at Victoria College and the author of "The Incomplete Anglers."

Franklin Davey McDowell, author of "Forges of Freedom, a romantic novel based on the Watt Tyler Rebellion.

MALTA SPITFIRE

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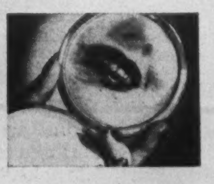

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Yam --- And Blanche

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

"WE'VE been lucky to keep her as long as we have," Mrs. Croft repeated to herself. She stood in the hall, her hands clasped, her head on one side and realized that she was listening. Upstairs she heard a chair pushed aside, a muffled bump of the dust mop, a click, a step—the sounds of things getting done. Those sounds she would not listen to again.

She should have gone to the Red Cross as usual, as her husband had urged her to do to escape the tension of the house and its mortuary air. But she had a wild hope of learning, in these last moments, a little of Blanche's dreadful competence. Her mistake was apparent for on this last day Blanche's manner was more superior than usual.

Competence

She bolted into the living room as Blanche began her backward, kneeling progress down the stairs, duster unsparingly applied to the corners of each step. How beautiful the house had looked for two years, Mrs. Croft thought sadly. She was a small woman, chronically mild.

Blanche dusted the bottom step, rose and straightened her apron. She never hurried yet the work rolled up behind her; she turned now and looked with a condescending, faintly amused air at her employer.

"I took down the kitchen and bathroom curtains," she said flatly, "and washed and starched them and hung them out. I'll iron them and get them up before I go. I want to leave everything right." Stress on the word "leave". How would everything look, her tone asked, a week from now?

"You mustn't wear yourself out," Mrs. Croft said trying for a cheerful note. She hoped her voice did not sound to Blanche, as it sounded to her, as though she were going to cry.

Blanche had a long pale face which the looped braids of light hair seemed to make longer. Her eyes were pale greenish-blue, her teeth set in almost colorless gums. Her tall, loose figure moved awkwardly and her appearance, as Mr. Croft frequently pointed out, was not the only peculiar thing about her. Mr. Croft and indeed many of their friends said that they had kept Blanche so long not through luck but because she was too crotchety for anyone else to put up with. The word crotchety seemed made for Blanche. Her astringent air with the children could reach the verge of cruelty; they had had to give away their kitten because she hated cats. She hated music as well, she would not eat salads or eggs or anything containing milk. Her manner, always harsh and abrupt became forbidding over the telephone and she opened the door to guests as though they had leprosy.

Endurance

How many times the Crofts had decided not to put up with Blanche another week. Then she would call them to one of her perfect dinners and remembering the dinners prepared by other maids and those by Mrs. Croft herself, they would continue to endure. It had seemed that Blanche would tide them over the war for though she had looked carefully into a number of war jobs she had found none which suited her. Here too her crotchets stood them in good stead for Blanche would come home saying darkly, "You don't catch me standing for what them girls stand for. They can't put it over me like that." As they began to feel reasonably secure, she had found the perfect war job.

Mrs. Croft followed her timidly into the kitchen. She always felt timid as soon as she entered her front door.

"How do you starch?" she blurted. "I mean, of course I can starch but yours is just right. How much do you use?"

All the silverware she owned was spread on the kitchen table freshly polished and shining, Blanche's expression said, as it would never shine again. "Oh, it looks beautiful," Mrs. Croft murmured. She felt such hopelessness that tears came to her eyes.

"Just take your dry starch," Blanche said patronizingly, "about this much—" she held out her cupped hand, "and mix it smooth with water—", she paused, evidently struck with the futility of her attempt and finished brusquely, "you better try to get a laundry." She glanced round with a dramatic air of looking her last on this.

Mrs. Croft looked for support at the window sill at her yam resting on top of a jam jar full of water. It represented her one rebellion from Blanche's discipline. Three months ago the children had come home eager to cultivate a yam. Their eagerness had infected their mother and she had bought them a yam only to meet Blanche's determined opposition. Blanche did not allow house plants and the very mention of the yam made her indignant.

Growth

"Plants won't grow just in water with no dirt. Yams are to eat, they won't grow no plants. I don't want such a thing in my kitchen."

They had tried it in bedroom windows but the kitchen window received most sun and Blanche at last allowed it to remain on condition that Mrs. Croft looked after it and washed the window sill on which it stood. The yam had delighted its defenders by sending down hundreds of white threads which twisted and curved till they filled the jar. Then it had ceased to cooperate.

"Roots ain't a plant. That's a pretty thing to have to look at, that is."

It sat brown and stolid dangling its white network and showing no further sign. The children and their mother had almost given up hope.

It was not, Mrs. Croft reflected, as she wandered through the hall, that she would have to give up her two days at the Red Cross and her two mornings at the wartime day nursery. She had been able to keep on with them longer than most of her friends who had children. It was that Blanche was right. Blanche was always right even, or perhaps especially, when she regarded everyone else as wrong. Mrs. Croft had been planning since Blanche gave notice, to improve her cooking, to make a housework schedule and learn to follow it. But Blanche knew that her meals would become worse instead of better, that the house, no matter how hard she worked, would tend irresistibly toward chaos. Blanche knew and with malicious pleasure displayed the knowledge in every inflection of her voice.

Departure

At least Blanche was leaving them a house in immaculate order. There was a kind of insolence in this ultimate cleaning and arranging. When she had her hat on and the final check in her purse, she went back to hang the freshly ironed kitchen curtains.

"You've done so much today," Mrs. Croft exclaimed earnestly. "I can do that, Blanche."

"Not the way it ought to be done," said Blanche's toothy, sarcastic smile. She pushed the dimity folds along the rod, evening them with a last, I'll-show-you care. Then she picked up, as though it were a snake, the yam on its glass jar. "Shall I throw this out? It just clutters up the kitchen." She was almost laughing in her triumph.

Mrs. Croft felt an impulse to submit. Why should she deny Blanche this final satisfaction?

"No," she said instead without knowing why. "Just leave it."

The good wishes, sincere on her side, almost openly derisive on Blanche's, were over, the door closed. Mrs. Croft returned to her shining kitchen. She picked up the yam and frowned at it. She might as well save trouble by throwing it away herself. Why couldn't it, after three whole months, have rewarded with foliage her one stand against Blanche's rightness?

She turned it round disapprovingly. She stopped turning and stared at it. She held back the curtain to see better. On the side toward the window the dry brown surface of the yam had put out a stem like a thread bearing a folded leaf about a quarter of an inch long. It was just visible but it was there. Why, the yam was going to be a plant after all. Blanche had been wrong. And if she was wrong about the yam, why not about other things?

"It'll be a big plant," Mrs. Croft said aloud. "I can do the work perfectly." A door burst open in her mind. The children could have a kitten, she could plant bulbs and play the piano again. This would be her own house.

She stared at the leaf with such delighted intensity that she could scarcely see it. Then, grasping the jar, she ran to the front door but Blanche was out of sight.

DEATH NOTICE

Suddenly, on Tuesday, November 23rd, 1943, at Toronto, Edith McIntyre, daughter of the late Hugh McIntyre, and Mary Ann Babb; sister of May, Toronto; H. G., Claremont, Ont., and C. S. of Moose Jaw, Sask. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Mitchell, Ont.

Miss McIntyre was for many years on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, where she had charge of the Infirmary for nurses in training.

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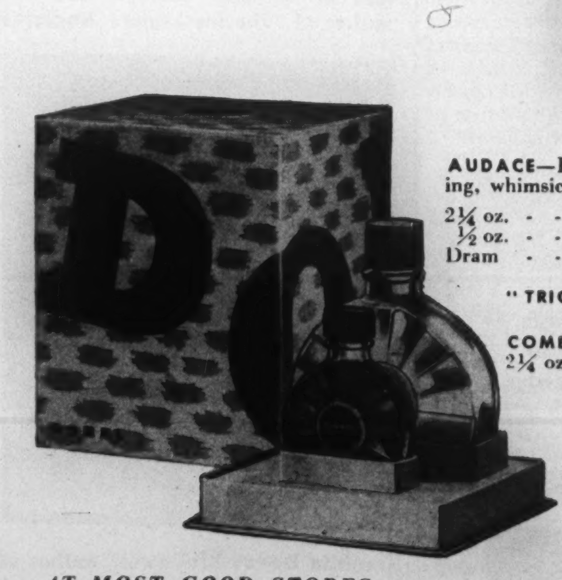

AT MOST GOOD STORES.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Passports to Pleasure

BY BERNICE COFFEY

GIFTS that give pleasure and enrichment need not always be bought in shops and come wrapped in Christmas wrappings and gay ribbons. There are others, of a different sort, to be had for the seeking.

A gift with a three-fold purpose might be a ticket to the opening night of the Loan Exhibition of Great Paintings to be held at the Art Gallery of Toronto on February 4. Not only does it admit the holder to the impressive opening night ceremonies when the Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, but it also makes the holder a member of the Navy League of Canada. It is also a pass to the Gallery throughout the entire show. But, most important of all, it is a contribution toward welfare work and comforts for Allied Merchant Seamen.

Said to be the finest of its kind ever to be held in Canada, there is no painting in the show which might be termed a lesser example of the work of a great artist. They are all examples of the finest work of each artist, gathered from public and private collections throughout Canada and the United States. There will be examples of the work of many leading artists from the early 15th century to the present day. Also three galleries will be given over for a display of photographs and equipment, etc., presented by the Navy League.

Only a very limited number of subscribers' tickets will be available. Each ticket is $5.00. (The public cannot get into the Exhibition without paying admission or making a contribution, depending on the day.)

What richer gift could one make than a membership to The Royal Ontario College of Art? A ten dollar annual membership fee (which includes the member's family) entitles him or her to free admission to the Gallery on occasions when a fee is charged (except for special arrangements for the Merchant Seamen's Exhibition); to receptions and private views which formally open the special exhibitions during the season; to monthly newsletters which keep members in touch with the Gallery program; the gift of a large size color reproduction of a Canadian painting (this year it is an A. Y. Jackson); the use of an excellent art reference library in Grange House; free entry, upon presentation of membership card on days when admission is charged, into many art galleries in Canada and the United States.

Chinese Art

Ten reproductions of the paintings of Chang Shu-chi, the contemporary Chinese artist whose work was exhibited at the Museum about a year ago, are available at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. These exquisite color prints are approximately 6 x 10, on large white mats, and are fifty cents each. The Museum also has a color print of a Della Robbia plaque showing the kneeling Madonna, lilies in hand, with the Christ Child against a background of cherubs, and the typical border of green leaves, purple grapes and other fruits. The prints are twenty cents each and would serve as an unusually beautiful Christmas card.

A pleasant way of keeping Christmas greetings green for the ardent gardener — Victory or otherwise — would be an arrangement with a co-operative florist for a monthly gift of flowers of the season to be delivered "until your garden grows".

As a small gift to be tucked into the stocking, and as a not too subtle hint that more letters would be welcomed from the boy or girl in college or one of the services—a book or sheet of stamps will serve a useful purpose. So, too, does a book of street-car tickets now that we're all using the common carrier as a mode of travel.

Rides and Movies

The news that financial arrangements had been made with her favorite riding stable to give her a number of rides ought to be good news to the girl whose sport this is. The prospect of a season of dancing lessons would bring joy to the heart and toes of another . . . or to the more studiously inclined, language lessons in Russian, Spanish or whatever other language he or she yearns to talk like a native in.

There's a lordly feeling—especially for the teen-age movie fan—in being able to walk right into a moving picture theatre without a pause at the box-office. Famous Players make it possible with books of tickets—all dressed up in a Christmassy envelope. These are good at any of this company's theatres in Canada. A book of four tickets (evening admission) costs $2.25. Five tickets for afternoon admission are $2.00. Early admission for those who can take moving pictures with their breakfast coffee), five in a book, are $1.50. Books of 6 tickets entitling children to admission any time during the day are $1.00.

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Poems of War and of Hate

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

This war has produced a lot of good poetry, much of it probably more permanent than that of the last war. An anthology by a Canadian professor reveals many works of high accomplishment, with half-a-score of Canadian poets well to the front.

The anti-Fascists of twenty nations and a dozen different languages are represented in quite a different kind of anthology, and the dominant note of their work is hatred, which is not so good for permanent poetry.

THE poets, I think, have not done badly by this war. They learned some lessons in the last one, and they know that quite a number of things, patriotism included — also courage, and endurance, and self-sacrifice—are not enough all by themselves to make poetry out of. I have examined with considerable care the 150 poems in Dr. George Herbert Clarke's "New Treasury of War Poetry, 1939-43" (Houghton Mifflin, $3), and I fancy just about one-third of them are acceptable candidates for permanent esteem. That is not a bad average for war poems written while the war is on; Dr. Clarke's similar Treasury for 1914-17 would not today show anything like that percentage. At the other end of the scale is a matter of some 27 per cent consisting of poems which are little if at all more than rhymed or metred editorials or gush columns, such as Auslander's "Prayer to Jehanne of France" with its

"By all the little lambs, by every lark
That spilled a fiery fountain, spark on spark,
Of music to your heart, Jehanne of Arc."

I am inclined to place in the same category, in spite of its enormous popularity, the "High Flight" sonnet of John Gillespie Magee Jr., although it has some good phrases; for its climax line,

"Put out my hand, and touched the face of God,"

has always seemed to me a bad poetic image.

Between these classes comes a full 40 per cent of items that are nice verse, in good taste, respectable, the kind of thing that any periodical editor is glad to get,—but not quite the everlasting voice of authentic poetry.

The authentics in this collection are not new discoveries. The English ones are known to England, the Americans to America, the Canadians to Canada; but there are not many people who, like Dr. Clarke, know all three classes and can put them together. The Canadians include Elise Aylen, Earle Birney, Audrey Alexander Brown, Mary Elizabeth Colman, J. E. Middleton, E. J. Pratt, Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott; the others include William Rose Benet, John Barryman, Hilton Brown, Clemence Dane, Dunsany, Robert Frost, Wilfrid Gibson, Robert Nathan, Frederic Prokosch, Carl Sandburg, Stephen Spender. Most of these contribute several poems apiece. Berryman and Prokosch are younger and their technique is newer, but they are in the great tradition. If I had to choose the one poem I would least readily give up, it would be the Dunsany.

Lord Dunsany possesses, as few poets of our day, the capacity to invent figures of speech which go straight to the heart. In "The Refugee" he conceives of Liberty as an exile from Europe, sitting in an English garden, in the description of which every touch is a masterpiece. As she vanishes from the poet's view he asks her to tell him what it is that lies buried in a weed-grown mound in the garden.

"And in that hush profound
She said, 'In English ground
Here I have hid my sword.
But I will go abroad,
To France, to France again,
And once more be adored.
Once more shall rise my star
Where the great clusters are
And I will travel far
With millions in my train.' "

Nearly all the Canadian entries are first-class. Audrey Alexandra Brown contributes one of the finest things she has ever done, "The Phoenix," with its gorgeous conclusion:

"We trust, we are bold to trust
That in itself the existence of desire
Argues desire's fulfilment—
That to climb
Presumes the crest achieved in God's good time—
And that to dare to die, for such as we
Is evidence enough of immortality."

I am glad to add that a considerable number of the Canadian poems made their first appearance in the columns of this paper.

Bitter Irony

By way of contrast there came to me in the same week another anthology of war poetry, about as different from Dr. Clarke's as it could possibly be. This is

"War Poems of the United Nations"—300 poems by 150 writers of twenty nations — edited by Joy Davidman (Longmans, $4). Of all the 150, of whom about sixty write in English, only four are in the Clarke anthology—Benét, Sandburg, Mark Van Doren and Oscar Williams. But this collection is much more Leftist than Dr. Clarke's. A great many of the names even of the writers in English are new. The only Canadian is Gordon LeClaire. He is a contributor to the *Canadian Forum* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and his three poems relate to the Spanish Civil War, and have a bitter irony which is not without effectiveness, though it is to be wished that he had not described the commingled spirits of a red man, a black man and a yellow man, all burned to death by the Franco partisans, as "a searchlight for Freedom Beyond the pale of caste." There is a good deal of this rather rhetorical vehemence about all this "poetry of the anti-Fascist struggle."

One unquestionably great French poet has gone on writing since the invasion, and has actually been printed quite extensively in Vichy France, his words having one meaning to the initiated French reader and another to the German censor. This is Louis Aragon, who in one fine poem, admirably translated in this volume, refers freely to the Russian fight against Hitler, "secure in the knowledge that no Nazi censor would be literate enough to recognize the modern Crimea in the Tauric Chersonese of antiquity." There is an interesting section devoted to poems by anti-Hitler Germans, but these poets did not do their writing in Germany. One of them, it is horrible to relate, was in a French concentration camp, and was handed over to Hitler and shot. Among the South Americans the figure of Pablo Neruda stands easily supreme, and the power of his verse is richly manifest even in translation. But hatred is the sustained pedal-note of this entire volume, as it is not of Dr. Clarke's. And hatred is probably not a sound motive for permanent poetry.

Intelligent blending of good modern with furniture of other periods has resulted in this warmly inviting and attractive living room. Color scheme of drapes and upholstery is built to harmonize with Oriental rug.→

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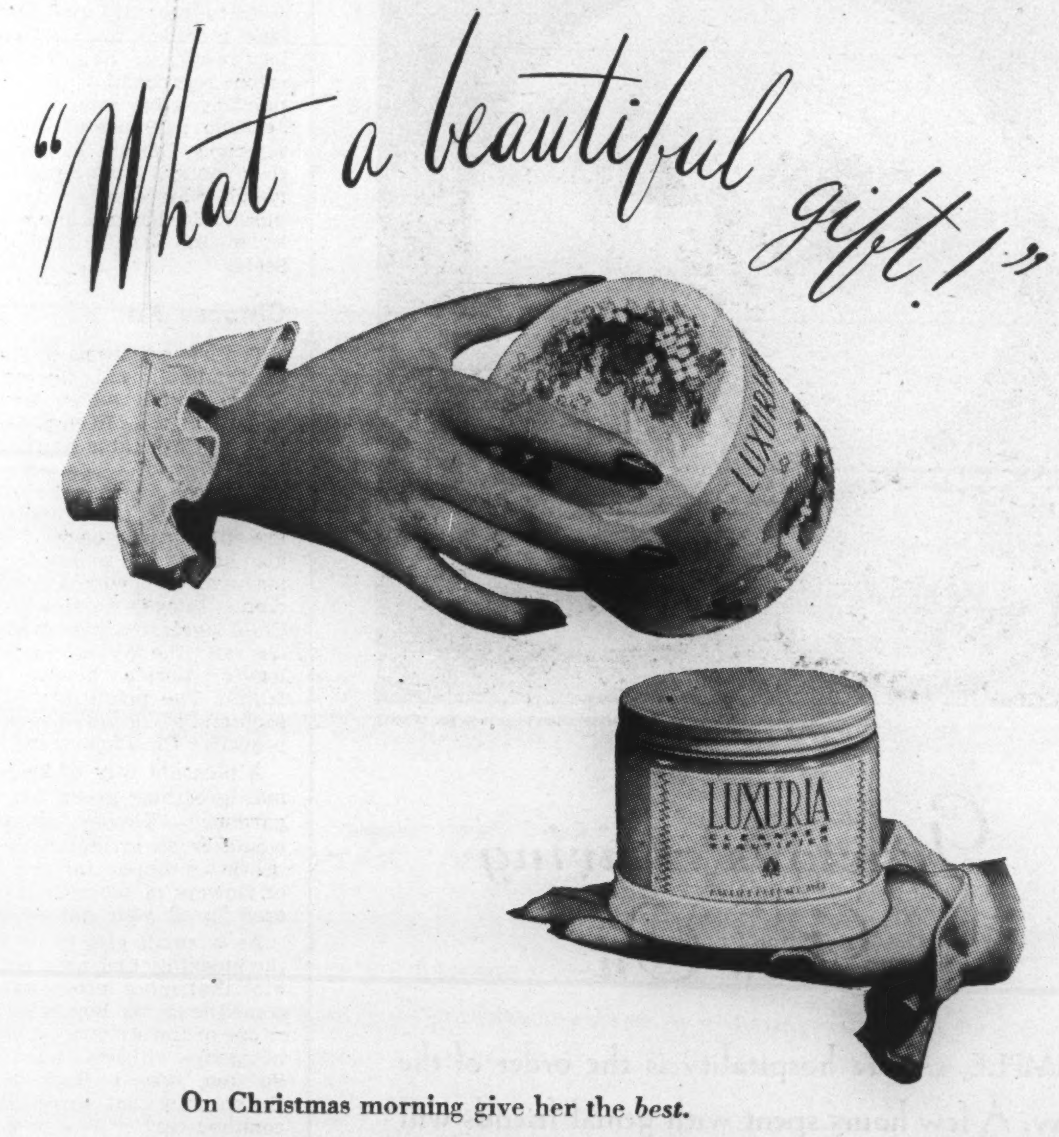

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HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

THE DRESSING TABLE

Prescription For Relaxation

BY ISABEL MORGAN

AT LEAST one luxury not yet out of reach is bath time. By bath time we mean not just a quick shower and a rub-down, but a long, luxurious soak in the tub.

Since the bathing habit has such a good, sound basis for being—cleanliness—no one can point the finger of scorn at you for an idle fifteen minutes away from the rest of the world—a quarter of an hour turned over entirely to skin care and complete relaxation.

Rest and daily grooming turn out to be as important as actual scrubbing. A real, leisurely beauty bath begins with a thorough face washing—either at the basin with soap and water, or with cleansing cream followed by skin lotion. When using soap on the face, lather your face just as a man does when he shaves, using the same rotary motion with your hands that he uses with a brush. Soap has a wonderfully refreshing quality. Rinse it off with warm—not hot or cold—water and dry your face thoroughly before applying cream.

Whatever the method of face cleansing you prefer, follow it with an application of tissue cream for the hot steamy atmosphere of the bathroom is ideal for the purpose—it opens the pores and makes the skin very receptive to the cream. Leave it on until you've finished bathing.

This is the best possible way of sandwiching a daily creaming session into a busy life, especially if you are averse to going to bed covered with grease.

Now you are ready for the actual bath with your hair tucked into a cap or under a ribbon. One or two handfuls of salts or meal is enough for the water, depending on how lavish you feel. Fifteen minutes of rest in warm water and your whole body feels as if it had had a facial treatment.

OPINION

THERE are the fools who say
Laughter and lust make gay
The wanton hours;
But love, they never knew,
They could not know,
A love like ours!

For hunger slaked renews
Each pang; and hot thirst quenched
Returns forever. . . .
Pleasure indeed they know,
And joy, perhaps,
But beauty never!

R. H. GRENVILLE.

Next you scrub with a bath-size cake of the same soap you used on your face. To do a really thorough job, use a nail brush for your tired feet, and a long-handled brush to stir up the circulation along your spine.

If you like a cool rinse, slowly replace the warm water in your tub with cold from the faucet. This way there is no sharp shock to your body. A cold shower is a good idea, except at bedtime.

Use a large, firm textured bath towel with vim and vigor to whip up the circulation, and follow with cologne and bath powder—for the sheer luxury of it.

Last Minute Gifts

The toe of the Christmas stocking: This had better be good. Anyone who goes all this way to find something little, expects it to be desirable in inverse ration to its size. A small replica of a famous perfume is one correct answer. Or try a bottle of nail polish. Or a lipstick. Or one of those stunning plastic compacts.

The house: Here is the place to be lavish and liberal. With outsize bottles and boxes of favorite cosmetics. Or with large Christmas gift sets packed with such household luxuries as bath salts, eau de cologne, toilet water, dusting powder and soap. Statistics tell us that gardenia, lavender and lilac are apt to please.

The baby: Only the best for baby. She isn't fussy but her mother is apt to be. You can be pretty safe, however, in choosing talcum, a good cold cream and a bland soap. And—looking ahead to the time when she has hair and teeth and should cultivate her fingernails—a nice little child's-size hairbrush, toothbrushes with gay handles and simple manicure implements.

The girl who goes places: Whether it's a week-end, to college, a trip to the hospital, in one of the services or a job that's apt to involve moving her belongings at a day's notice, this is the chance for kits, kits, kits. Kits for the facial, the make-up, the manicure.

Sister act: Repetition adds authority to many Christmas gifts this year. We suggest — bath salts or eau-de-cologne in triplicate, perfumes in sets of two, three, four or five or six; soap—lovely luxury—six or twelve in a box.

Earrings and Slippers

Instead of wearing them as usual —clasped to the lobe—try the effect of wearing clip earrings atop the ear so that they appear almost a part of the coiffure, or place them at the centre of the ear so that they form a design with hat or hairdo. . . Because they are unrationed, ballet slipper play-shoes are being shown in New York fashion shows with Southern clothes. . . And cotton mesh stockings in such unusual colors as Shocking Pink, Black Shadow, Victory Blue, Gunmetal, Garnet. The latter is worn with tweedy fabrics, Black Shadow with bright colors. . . Undercover the camiknicker—a combination garment with camisole-like top and panti-bottom—is tops with British women, because it is cheaper in coupons than separate slips and knickers.

For Beauty

The war has been pushed back from Canadian dressing tables, slowly but surely. The Munitions and Supply Department in Ottawa recently passed an order permitting the use of zinc oxide as an ingredient of talcum powder, face cream and other cosmetics, for the first time in two years. Manufacturers are being allowed an annual quota of one-half of that they used in 1940.

Tweed
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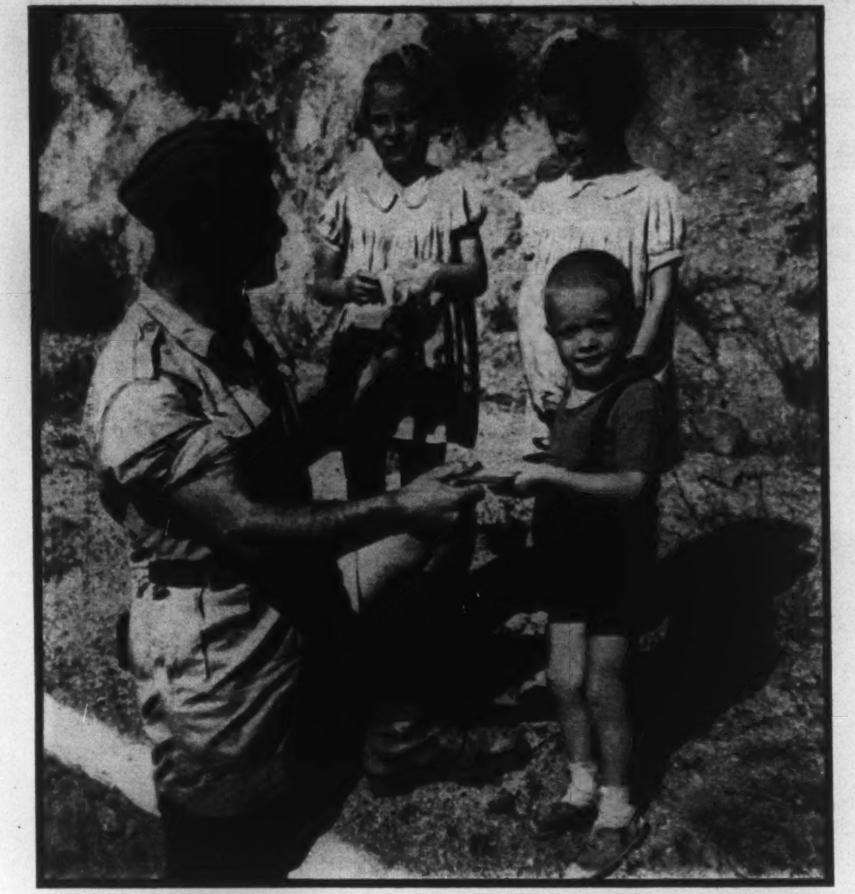

This Christmas, many Canadians in Italy, like this chap, will be sharing the "goodies" in their Christmas parcels with small Italian children.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Tchaikovsky Memorial Concert

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE fiftieth anniversary of Tchaikovsky's death occurred on November 6th last and it was appropriate that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra should have commemorated that event last week. The concert was for adolescent music lovers of the secondary schools, a happy circumstance; because no other serious composer makes a more potent appeal to young people. A rising tide of enthusiasm for Tchaikovsky has been one of the notable musical developments of the present century.

In America it is, of course, a part of the most rapid and phenomenal event in the history of music; the increase, as a result of radio, of the total lovers of symphonic music from perhaps 200,000 to at least fifteen millions accomplished in less than 20 years. All symphonic composers of genius have shared in the enthusiasm so created. The immensely widened vogue of Tchaikovsky is not more wonderful than the popularity that has come to the symphonies of Brahms and Cesar Franck; a development that could not have been predicted thirty years ago when both were "caviare to the general". Tchaikovsky has always had a more romantic appeal than they, and the reason that his name appears on countless programs is due to the breadth of his activities.

This was illustrated in the five numbers chosen by Ettore Mazzoleni for last week's program, which showed Tchaikovsky as composer of symphonies, dramatic tone-poems, concertos, opera and ballet. Especially has the vogue of the Russian benefited by the widespread growth of enthusiasm for ballet which has brought back to public performance much music of his, quite unknown to the public of the last generation which regarded him only as a symphonic composer. Unquestionably Tchaikovsky's international fame has been increased in company with that of all Russian composers by the fact that Russia has been a focus of the world's attention since the revolution of 1917, though he, unlike most of his contemporaries, did not have to wait until after that event for recognition by the Western world.

An Idle Youth

Even today much more is known of Tchaikovsky's death than of his life. His sudden passing after a brief attack of cholera ten days after conducting his sixth symphony known as "Pathetique" was a definitely dramatic incident. Few are aware that no other composer of the first rank ever had such a belated development. Son of a government official in good circumstances, he fiddled a bit with the piano as a boy and used to oblige by playing for his friends at evening parties. He is said to have composed a little waltz at fourteen, a thing many boys of that age have done. Later at 19 he composed a trivial Italian song. At 18 he had become one of the laziest and most foppish of civil servants. Had he not been incensed at failure to obtain an expected promotion,—in which the increase in salary alone interested him, he might have remained one of the host of bureaucratic parasites which were the curse of the Czarist regime. He was then 22.

In his chagrin he induced his father to permit him to study at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, directed by Anton Rubinstein, who though but 10 years his senior had done amazing things for the musical advancement of Russia. Rubinstein, though a pianist, was apparently intent on building up orchestral talent, and used to set his pupils problems embracing the full modern orchestra. To the surprise of all, the foppish young dilettante showed a most phenomenal grasp of such problems. His genius in this respect was to be reflected in later years. Finally Anton Rubinstein passed him on to Nikolai Rubinstein at the Moscow Conservatory who became the architect of Tchaikovsky's future career.

A Rich Beginning

Though he became quite prolific he composed nothing that has survived until he was 30, (1870) when the noble Overture Fantasia "Romeo and Juliet", so beautifully and poetically interpreted by Mr. Mazzoleni last week, came into being. This was during a period of dalliance (on which the Rubinsteins frowned), with the new Nationalist school headed by Balakireff. It was the latter who actually suggested that Tchaikovsky adopt the Shakesperian subject, and even supplied themes. The composer tried them out, tore them up and devised themes of his own.

He did nothing more that has survived until he wrote the Piano Concerto in B flat minor, magnificently rendered by Ernest Seitz last week. It was intended for Nikolai Rubinstein, but the latter caustically criticized the ineptitude of much of the piano part. In anger Tchaikovsky changed the dedication to Hans von Bulow, who gave the Concerto its first performance at Boston a year or two later. The Concerto lay dormant until 1889 when Tchaikovsky rewrote the piano part in accordance with Nikolai's suggestions, so that the work, now universally popular, really dates from his fiftieth year. Practically all of Tchaikovsky that is performed today with the exception of the two works named was composed between 1878 and 1893. Despite his supreme skill with orchestra, his first three symphonies had short lives. So with many other works. It has been said with some truth "Tchaikovsky's output of trash is equalled among first rank composers only by Sibelius".

Operatic Work

The other three selections chosen by Mr. Mazzoleni include the Polonaise from the Opera "Eugene Onegin" and the challenging third movement from the "Pathetique" Symphony. It is needless to speak of the latter work, so familiar is it. Tchaikovsky composed two excellent operas, which I have seen presented by Russian artists, "Eugene Onegin" and "Pique Dame", both based on capital tales by Pushkin; and five others now forgotten. The third choice was the unapproachable "Nutcracker" ballet Suite. As a youth the composer was fascinated by the ballet music of Delibes, and was destined to surpass him in inspiration and lightness of touch. It, like the "Pathetique" Symphony, is the work of his last years; and the contrast shows the amazing versatility of his inspiration. In days gone by when his ballet music was unknown outside Russia, critics on this side of the Atlantic were apt to regard Tchaikovsky as a morbid composer "who wore his heart on his sleeve." In truth he had no heart, so far as the other sex was concerned. He had his black moods, but his genius for dance shows that gay moods were equally potent. The rare gifts of Ettore Mazzoleni as conductor were evident throughout the evening, and in no selection more so than in the "Nutcracker" Suite which under his baton became a string of exquisite jewels.

A Quartet by Jongen

THE Conservatory String Quartet, at the Conservatory of Music's twilight chamber concert last week, played for the first time in this country, a Quartet in A major by Joseph Jongen, who at the time of his death two or three years ago was head of the historic Conservatory of his native Liège. Jongen was one of the Belgians who found refuge in London at the outbreak of the last war and remained until 1919. There he formed a very distinguished piano quartet of which the violinist was Desiré Dufauw, now conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; the violist, the peerless Lionel Tertis; and the 'cellist, Emile Doehaerd. I had imagined that he himself was a 'cellist, but he was a pianist and organist, though more eminent as a teacher of counterpoint and composer of chamber works. The quartet, admirably played last week, abounds in ingenious use of counterpoint, and is profoundly thoughtful. It is deficient in rhythmical inspiration; and after all rhythm is the life of chamber music, as evidenced in the not very important Mozart quartet which preceded it. Nevertheless it was good to have one's curiosity satisfied with a novelty; and I should like to hear more Jongen.

Another new work was a trio for clarinet, violin and piano arranged by Stravinsky from the score of his ballet "The History of a Soldier" It was straight burlesque of the type in which Shostakovich is so much more adept; and its oddities were skilfully brought forth by Elie Spivak, violinist, Robert Rogers, clarinetist and Reginald Godden, pianist.

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FILM AND THEATRE

A Sour Note Breaks Forth

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE majority of our anti-Nazi films, particularly those dealing with current life in the Reich, have much the strange speculative quality of the anti-democracy programs based on life in America which the Nazis occasionally beam over to our country. In fact a Nazi with a sense of humor, if such a paradox were possible, could easily take one of our dramas and after very slight manipulation beam it right back to us as a not too subtle comment on our own national witlessness.

There are certain established rules for all these dramas. The Nazi background is established by street signs, swastikas, portraits of the Fuehrer, and loud-speakers bellowing "Achtung!" The German characters themselves however never speak anything but a sort of Katzenjammer English. The hero of the story is usually a former British officer who has been resoundingly cashiered from the Army or the Air Force. This is all the character reference the Nazis require. They take him right in, establishing him in a fine office with complete broadcasting equipment and yield up to him their choicest secrets, including plans for the invasion of Britain, complete with statistics and dates. By the time they have begun to suspect that he is really a leg-man for the British Intelligence Service he is well on his way to the Swiss border with an attractive female companion picked up on page 2 of the script.

The hero's highmindedness and patriotism have been fully vindicated by this time, and the only problem is to get him back to England. ("They gave him a good character but said he could not swim.") So a plane fuelled with true German thoroughness for long-distance flight is planted right in his path, usually by his pursuers who have set out to look for him on foot. Usually he makes a clear getaway, but sometimes for variety he is shot down and posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. After all you have to allow the script-writer some elbow-room.

This type of film—of which "Appointment in Berlin" is the current example, is produced as action melodrama; but it is so close to comedy that it seems a pity not to cross the line and turn it into reasonable entertainment. Certainly "Appointment in Berlin" has most of the elements of comedy—funny dialect, wild improbability, and solemn self-parody. All it needs to make the change-over is a distribution of false moustaches and funny pants.

The hero's role here is played by George Sanders, a competent actor and a rather disdainful personality who nearly always acts as though his parts were beneath him. (They usually are.) His co-star is Marguerite Chapman, a pretty newcomer who doesn't leave much impression—perhaps because she has to play the part of a Nazi lady propagandist who is really just a nice girl at heart.

"THE Strange Death of Adolf Hitler" has a rather good idea to start with—the story of a mild civil servant who is pressed into service as one of the Fuehrer's doubles for public occasions. It doesn't work out very well unfortunately. This is largely because the civil servant doesn't really look much like Adolf Hitler in spite of the diabolical plastic surgery that is supposed to have taken place. He just looks like a character-actor giving an imitation of Adolf Hitler. The rest of the people in the cast are awed and staggered by the resemblance and the former wife (Gail Sondergaard) is thrown into screaming fits by the mere sight of him. You can't fool old movie-goers on Der Fuehrer's face however—we've seen it too often in anti-Nazi propagandist films. Maybe "The Strange Death of Adolf Hitler" is just another good comedy idea gone wrong.

Diaper Comedy

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THEY must have had very soundproof doors in the 110th street apartment of the Sam Whitaker family in "3 Is a Family," for a baby is born—very unexpectedly too—in a small bedroom opening right off the middle of the stage in the second act and not a sound is heard until it begins crying. (Program credit: "Baby sound effects by Kathryn Turner.") There are no signs of preparations for "painless sleep" or euthanasia or whatever it is called, and the proceedings seemed to this member of the audience a bit unreal. This is only one example of the eliminations from real life which are necessary if you are going to make a farce about childbirth. I am not objecting; you cannot make a farce without eliminations from real life in some direction or other. The job of the farce writer is to put in so much gusto and character that the audience forgets about the eliminations. And Phoebe and Henry Ephron, the authors of this piece, have done this very well.

As a matter of fact, leaving out of consideration the rather airy treatment of the subject of parturition, there is a lot more reality and social observation in "3 etc." than in many an alleged comedy. For it deals with the profound economic and social problem of the man who cannot make as much income as his wife can, and who consequently takes over the job of looking after the baby while she works. Uncritical theatre-goers may not realize the extreme dexterity of the character-drawing, casting and acting of the part of *Sam Whitaker*, played by Otto Hulett. Sam never becomes a figure of fun, and at moments rises to a very high level of dignity. Myrtle Tannahill does a competent job as his business-career wife, and Margaret Irving as her lazy sister. The younger-generation characters have little to do but exhibit an extreme degree of incompetence in relation to babies, housekeeping and almost everything else; the trick is to do this without appearing silly and unattractive, and they manage it well.

The present performance, by what I understand to be the Chicago company, is the result of long experience of what competent people, under excellent direction, should do to produce laughs with this particular material. It is played fast and a bit noisily, which is right for the Royal Alex. The diaper business is less vulgar than one would expect, and much of the dialogue is clever. A perfect show for the holiday season.

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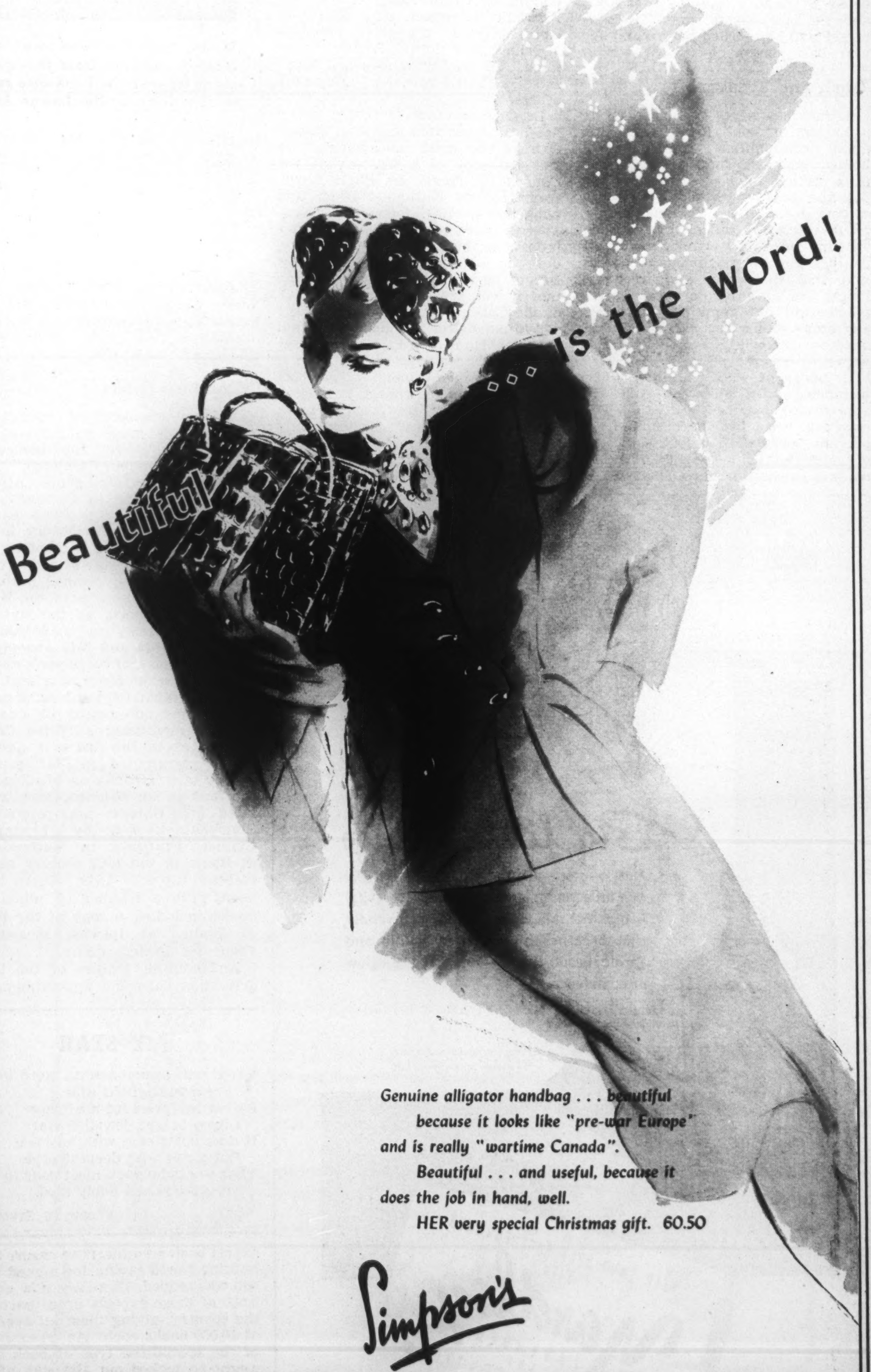

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Britain Re-Stocks Her Libraries

BY PAULINE WILLIAMS

A YEAR ago Britain set itself the task of "finding" fifty million books from shelves which had been already considerably depleted by paper rationing and the blitz. That task has been accomplished. Thousands of tons of books which no longer have any interest for anyone have gone to the pulping mills to be turned into munitions. About 7,000,000 books worth reading are going to the services and about 1,500,000 will find their way to the shelves of damaged libraries to replace volumes destroyed by fire and water. Now the country is being asked to find another fifty million books to make a total of 100,000,000 and no one doubts that the new target will be reached before another year has passed.

Trash and Treasure

Britain has never been held up as a nation of book lovers, but this great contribution from private homes suggests that at least she is a nation of book collectors, or perhaps hoarders would be a more correct description. The vast majority of the books collected have been "trash", books by cranks, books of political controversy, books of poems that had their day and were no longer of interest a year after publication but remained in attics and store rooms because the Briton dislikes throwing away anything between covers. But many have been books of great value, in some instances quite unknown and unappreciated by their owners. The greatest care has been taken to prevent any book which would be of value either for light or heavy reading in the services and hospitals or for reference in libraries from being thrown away.

Judgment of the value of a book for this purpose is a matter for experts. It is not altogether a question of "value" in the market. A collection of Victorian novels, for instance, might prove too dry and dull for the ordinary reader, but might be invaluable to a library for students whose collection was destroyed in the blitz. Many interesting first editions have been found. They include Kipling's "Letters of Marque" which had a first edition of 1,000 of which only 100 are known to be extant, a first edition of G. Bernard Shaw's "My Answers" of which only 62 copies were printed privately, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Scott's "Marmion," Dickens' "Dombey and Son," Barrie's "Little Minister" and many others.

In some instances a real romance has been associated with the "finds." One of the most interesting cases was the copy of a "History of the Council of Trent" by Paolo Sarpi, translated by Nathaniel Brent and published in 1676 found at Bristol. There is now, perhaps, no particular interest in this book except its rarity, but the particular copy found at Bristol bore an inscription showing that it was presented to the library of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia by Captain Nicholas Humfrys, apparently early in the 18th century.

How did this volume travel from this newly founded college to Bristol, to remain "lost" for perhaps more than two centuries? It can only be speculated that someone had the book "out" for a voyage to Bristol from which port ships then commonly set out for the American colonies and somehow "lost" it while ashore in Bristol. Certainly this must be a record length of time for a book to be overdue. It is being carefully preserved and will be returned to Virginia at the end of the war. It will be doubly welcomed, for it will be the oldest book in the William and Mary College. The others dating from the 17th and 18th centuries were all destroyed in three disastrous fires which occurred in 1705, 1859 and 1861.

Winter "Still Life" composed of evergreen branches and flaming berry clusters gathered from the woods. Vigor of the materials used is in character with the handsome ruggedness of the soft green pottery punch bowl and cup by Deichmann. From Seven Seas Gift Shop, T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

Miniature Books

Another discovery of exceptional interest was made in Suffolk and consists of "Secret Intelligence of Napoleon's Russian Campaign" compiled by an Intelligence officer, evidently working in Germany and Poland at the time. The papers were collected by Boy Scouts in the ordinary way, but the label on the outside of the package attracted their attention and they handed it to the local expert. The papers consist of a series of reports on the state of the French Army and such matters written in 1811 and 1812 and give a graphic account of Napoleon's appalling losses in the Moscow retreat.

Among other items of outstanding interest for one reason or another may be mentioned a "Bijou Comic Album" about the size of a postage stamp contributed in Basingstoke; a copy of a Treatise on Medicine by the famous Sir William Osler translated into Chinese and printed in Shanghai; a book by Christopher Clavius, Professor in Mathematics at Rome in the 16th century and a Hebrew Bible of 1639. There have been quite a number of miniature books, including a copy of the Book of Psalms at Ipswich measuring about 1¼ inches square.

An essential feature of the book drive has been the appointment of expert book scrutineers to ensure that nothing worth saving for a good reason was pulped. There are now about 5,000 of these experts in all parts of the country, giving them an average of 10,000 books each! As an example of the specialized type of book that might be picked out although of no apparent value was a directory of 1832. It was sent to Islington, the district described, and not long afterwards enabled a visitor to find the house where his ancestors lived.

Not only books but interesting letters and papers have come to light. One of the biggest collections was found by the Mayor of Marylebone. It was made by Sir Henry Barkly, who married into the Mayor's family during the last century and died in 1898 after a long and varied career as an administrator in various parts of the Empire. His experience and position as Governor of British Guiana, Jamaica, Victoria, Mauritius and Cape Colony in turn brought him into contact and correspondence with almost every leading figure of the Victorian era and his collection included letters, some of great historical interest from the Queen, Prince Albert, many Prime Ministers from Palmerston to Rosebery and such outstanding men as Rowland Hill, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Anthony Trollope, William Holman Hunt, Matthew Arnold and William Cobbett.

It is not only in Britain that the war has resulted in "junk" being turned out and valuable "finds" being made. In Canada a pile of paper which had been turned down as worthless by a dealer was found to contain the original MS of a "lost" work by Karl Bach, son of the great J. S. Bach. In South Africa a collection of documents and relics of pioneer days in Southern Rhodesia, belonging to Robert Moffat, father-in-law of David Livingstone came to light. The papers throw new light on the history of the time and included a letter from Queen Victoria to Lobengula, the great African chief.

MY STAR

YOU will come back no more to me
  From battlefield afar.
I wear my grief for all to see
  Like a bright, jewelled star.
It does not gleam with any tear
  But glows with deepest pride
That you, who were most dear to me,
  Should have so nobly died.

—FLORENCE STEINER.

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At your grocer's in two convenient sizes ... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Mystery People of Lebanon

BY MARTHA OULTON

AMONG those who have offered the fiercest resistance to the French in Lebanon are the Druses, one of the world's mystery people. It is to be hoped that a solution will be found that will result in a peaceful settlement, but Fighting French circles in Jerusalem have stated that armed bands of Druses have been operating in the mountainous areas.

The Druses are a great fighting race, and for years after the end of the last war they gave the French much trouble. Matters came to a head in 1925, when open war with the French broke out and continued for nearly two years before the Druses were finally defeated.

A few years ago the census report on Palestine quoted a passage from an authoritative work, Dr. P. K. Hitti's "Origins of the Druse People and Religion," which comments on this strange people: "The Druses of Syria and the Samaritans of Palestine are two unique communities not to be found elsewhere in the whole world. Like social fossils in an alien environment, these two peoples have survived for hundreds of years in that land rightly described as a 'Babel of Tongues' and a 'Museum of Nationalities'."

By far the greater number of Druses live in Syria probably about 110,000 out of 120,000. There are several communities, and during the past century an unknown number has migrated to the United States.

The origin of the Druses is obscure, and they have been deliberately secretive, a characteristic which has, naturally enough, only excited the curiosity of travellers and observers. Indeed, the Druses have kept many of their secrets so well that many of the accounts of their religion are semi-imaginary, and no more convincing than the accounts of the origin of the people who profess it.

The Druses themselves claim to be Arab in origin. They are probably connected with the Fatimites dynasty of Egypt, and their religion was founded, it is believed, about the 11th century A.D., by Al-Hakim. He was the son of a Russian mother, proclaimed himself the incarnation of God, and perished mysteriously in the year 1021.

A Strange Belief

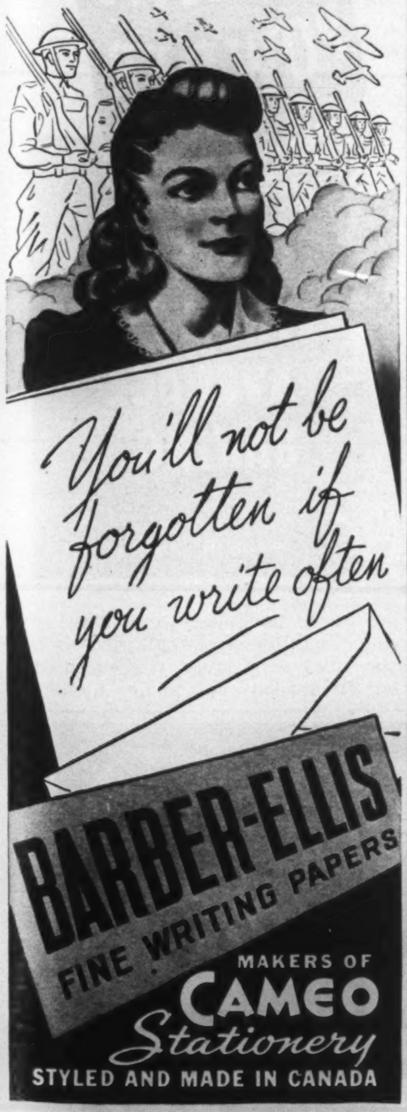
Syrian blood has become mingled with their own, and the Druses have come to prefer the relative security of the mountains to the plains with their danger of persecution. That is why to-day their three main strongholds are among the mountains of Syria. The Druses are a very intelligent race, hospitable, and fine warriors, but, when it suits their purpose, treacherous and cruel.

They believe that God has revealed himself to man by successive incarnations, of whom they admit Christ is one. Nobody knows exactly how many such revelations the Druses claim; 70 is supposed to be the number. The last was in Al-Hakim, who, they declare, will return to reconquer the world when the trials of the faithful are at their height. Mecca, then Jerusalem, and finally the whole world will be conquered, and the religion of Al-Hakim will reign supreme.

The Druses also believe that only a fixed number of human beings were created. When one dies his spirit passes into a new-born babe. No converts are now admitted into the company of the faithful, since the Druses declare the "door of mercy" was held open for 26 years by Al-Hakim, then for ever closed. Because none are admitted into the fold the Druses are enjoined to keep their doctrine secret from the profane. Strangely enough, in order that their allegiance may not bring them into danger, the faithful are permitted to make outward profession of whatever religion happens to prevail around them.

The Druses have their own numerous "holy places," which are regularly visited. Each community has shrines—in caves, groves, or monasteries, sometimes by a sentinel tree, at others white-domed sanctuaries, on the summits of heights. Vows are paid, gifts presented, and homage offered to the spirit of saint or prophet dwelling there. As a contrast, prayer to God is deemed an impertinent interference with the Creator.

The Druses are agriculturists and herdsmen. They drink only milk and water, eat the fruit from their own holdings and the flesh from their own flocks. They also make their own clothing, further proof of their reserve and esoteric outlook on life.



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THE VICTORY VIEWS OF Corty the Kitten

AS NURSING SISTER, CWAC AND WREN
AND WITH THE AIR FORCE FLYERS,
I'VE SEEN THE FIGHTING QUALITIES
THAT FOILED THE HUNS' DESIRES!

THE SHOE IS ON THE OTHER FOOT
TODAY: WE ARE ATTACKING
AND EVERYWHERE ON EVERY FRONT
THE ENEMY IS CRACKING!

• • •

SO NOW THAT VICTORY LOOMS AHEAD
MY THOUGHTS TO HOME ARE TURNING,
TO MAKE YOU PLENTY OF THE GOODS
FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN YEARNING!

...But you don't need to wait for

ROCK-A-BYE
Baby Yarn

Corticelli
ROCK-A-BYE
BABY YARN

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CONCERNING FOOD

For The Economical Epicure

BY JANET MARCH

THERE'S a cook book for nearly everyone these days, so if you have any last minute gaps in your Christmas list from your great uncle, who is something of a gourmet and boasts a butler, down to the eighteen year old niece who married a sailor two months after leaving boarding school and is living in a room in Halifax, you can suit them all. The uncle will like one of those books which tells you how to substitute Canadian wines for imported ones when cooking fish or whipping up zabaglione. The bride would like something which gives her the rudiments, right down to the minutes you boil the egg, and how much tea you put in the pot. The only variety of cook book I haven't come across is the one the girl in "Gals Aglee" was asking for—"Have you a cook book that tells what to do with left overs from left overs?"

One of the newest and finest of candidates for your shelf is "Economy for Epicures" by Mary L. R. Taylor, (Oxford University Press, $3.50). Economy and epicures have usually been thought to be two incompatibles, but Mrs. Taylor hitches them together and makes them trot in harness. Her book is put together on quite new lines. The first 74 pages are given over to very valuable general hints for marketing and to menus, while the other 415 are filled with the recipes called for by numbers in the menus. However they aren't just menus unadorned but are classified under unusual heads—"Family Dinners" for the four seasons, "Low Cost Dinners," "Party Meals," "Quick Menus" with dinner prepared in three quarters of an hour, and even "Party Dinners" in three quarters of an hour.

Anyone who has watched the minutes slipping by on the kitchen clock while the potatoes are still to be mashed and the top of the pie won't brown will make a dive for this book. I can't tell yet by personal experiment whether Mrs. Taylor moves so rapidly that you and I would have to put on Junior's roller skates to make the grade in the allotted time, but I'm going to try it out at once.

The blurb on the jacket tells us that Mrs. Taylor fed her family of four and her many guests for an average of 17 cents a person per meal last year, which is pretty good going at any time, and is particularly good in the United States where the price ceiling seems always to have had some holes which reach right up to the stars.

The pages inside the cover have some handy tables for cooking meat, fish and vegetables so that you don't have to rustle through an index just as you are banging the meat into the roasting pan. For some reason known only to herself Mrs. Taylor has upset North American cook book tradition by using 1 T for 1 tablespoon and 1 t for one teaspoon when it is nearly universal practice to use 1 tb. and 1 T for a teaspoon. Probably her system is sounder but it's a little like asking the English to change from £. S. D.

There are a lot of interesting new recipes in this book which I am sure you would enjoy eating. One of the 1,199 is

English Monkey

"1½ cups of stale bread crumbled
1 cup of milk
1 egg beaten light
1 T grated onion juice
1 T tomato catsup
1 t lemon juice
½ coffee spoon dry mustard
Pinch of curry powder
¾ lb. grated cheese, old and sharp
opt. 4 slices of bacon

Soak bread in milk till soft, when soft mash well. Add egg and seasonings. Add cheese; stir well; turn into a casserole. Cut bacon in short bits and lay across the top. Cook in a moderate oven 350 F for 25 to 30 minutes. If bacon does not crisp, brown it under a flame. Serves 5-6."

Indian curry sounds extra good though of course some of the numerous ingredients such as cocoanut are out. Mrs. Taylor points out that it is an ideal dish to serve to a large luncheon or supper party. A good many of the trimmings are cold and can be prepared well ahead and the rice and main part of the dish, too, can be made before and just warmed up. The more separate little dishes of extras you achieve the more interesting the meal becomes.

Another good cheese dish is Cold Cheese Soufflé. We are all looking for new cheese dishes these days and here is a good answer too for the guest who scorns sweets. It is a good deal more economical on eggs than the hot variety, also you can make it ahead and not be plagued as to whether the hot soufflé will be high or disastrously low according to the punctuality of the guests.

Cold Cheese Soufflé

1 T gelatin
1 cup of milk
1 egg
Salt
Pinch dry mustard
½ lb. of cheese
2/3 cup cream

Dissolve gelatin in ¼ cup of cold water. Heat milk in double boiler; add yolk beaten light, and seasonings; stir till perfectly blended; add the dissolved gelatin. Remove from fire; when cool add the white and the cream, both beaten stiff.

Mrs. Taylor believes, as don't we all, that fruit makes the finest dessert there is. Unfortunately unless you had your own to preserve few of us have enough this winter to serve it as often as we would like. However there is a fine section of simple desserts—custards, jellies and varieties of pancakes—which helps a lot. Many of the secrets of fancy cook books—which for lack of explanation remain secrets to many—are here, marinades, herb bags, and court bouillon are explained so that she who runs may read and turn out finer food even in her haste.

Iron For Donors

"HE HAS good blood in his veins." How often in the past that phrase was used in a somewhat snobbish sense when speaking of a person who belonged to the, so-called, best families.

Today the significance of that phrase has changed. "Good blood in your veins" has a very different meaning for the thousands of Canadians who are giving freely of their blood to save the lives of those who are injured on the battlefronts of the world.

Being a blood donor means literally giving of oneself, and a responsibility rests with the donor to do what he can to make sure that his blood is of a quality that can be used in the blood bank.

"An adequate supply of iron in the daily diet is essential to maintain the blood at the required level," says Dr. L. B. Pett, Director of Nutrition Services at Ottawa.

"Blood donors should be particularly careful to include whole grain cereals and bread and leafy green vegetables in their meals every day; to eat three or four eggs a week and to have a generous serving of liver, heart or kidney once a week,—more often if possible." Other iron-rich foods mentioned by Dr. Pett include dried peas and beans, dried fruits, molasses and red meats.

"It isn't only the blood bank that will benefit if you eat a diet which supplies a liberal amount of iron," says Dr. Pett, "for a blood stream that carries sufficient iron to the body is one of many factors which help build up resistance to colds and other infections."

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MADE IN CANADA

THE OTHER PAGE

Tickets on a Turkey

BY W. R. WATSON

WHEN John Burton left the after noon - before - Christmas staff party the fresh air did something to him. Time and space meant little. Buildings passed like vague shadows in an untroubled dream. When his head cleared he found himself before a shiny vitrolite store front. The tiled display windows were empty, the ugly steel hooks barren and bare. He entered.

"I beg your pardon," he said to a small grey-haired man in a white coat and long blood-stained white apron; "are you Mr. Spittle?"

"Aye, that's ma name," said the butcher.

"My name's Burton. I have been led to believe that my wife ordered a Christmas turkey some months ago."

"That may be so. We've one or two orders left in the refrigerator. Have you got your receipt?"

"Receipt?" blurted Burton, his eyes puckering in incredulity.

"Aye," answered Mr. Spittle understandingly, "a wee slip of paper acknowledging payment."

"Oh," said Burton, joyously, "a slip of paper." He drove his forefinger and thumb of both hands deep into his vest pockets. He put his hands into his suit coat pockets. He searched through his pants pockets, back and side. He plunged his hands in desperation into the pockets of his overcoat. His fingers found a small piece of paper. He handed it across the counter. "Could that, by any chance, be it?" he asked dubiously.

"That it is, sir. That it is," retorted Spittle, moving towards the cooler. "I'll bring it out to you." He came back carrying a large turkey. "Here it is," he said, "plucked, but not drawn."

"My, my!" said Burton, beaming benignly. His wide mouth curled at the edges, his eyes half closed in ecstasy. "What a beautiful bird! What a noble looking creature—pointed beak, blue eyelids, pale gills! A queen, if I ever saw one!"

"That may be so, Mr. Burton, but a turkey's a turkey for a' that. I'll wrap it up and let you be on your way."

"No, no!", said Burton expansively. "There's a paper shortage. And who would dare conceal the beauty of such a gorgeous creature. Come, Miralda, my queen, let us to the street car together."

He crossed to the safety zone holding Miralda firmly in front of him. Her long neck, full body and limp legs swayed gently as he walked. The street car came to a stop. The doors parted as if by magic. The step folded down. Burton placed his foot on it, took hold of the rail and pulled himself into the car. The street car operator looked at him quizzically. "I beg your pardon," said Burton. "This is Miralda. Miralda, in this man's hands you and I place the safety of our lives. Adjure him to drive carefully. We both want to see tomorrow's dawn."

Burton turned and, with studied tread and solemn dignity, escorted Miralda down the aisle to the conductor's box. He leaned over it. His wide mouth curled up in a faint smile of congeniality. "Good evening, Mr. Conductor." His scalp shot forward as he spoke. His eyebrows and eyelids struggled to raise themselves. "My name's Burton, and this is Miralda. Isn't she a gorgeous bird? She wishes me to ask you how your lumbago is."

"As a matter of fact," answered the nonplussed conductor, "with the exit doors opening and closing at my side, it's not so good these cold days."

"Did you hear that, Miralda? Too bad, too bad!", said Burton. From his vest pocket he removed two tickets. He put one into the box. "That fare is for me," he said emphatically. "And this," he added, dropping the second ticket into the box, "is for Miralda." He moved through into the paid section of the car.

He stopped abruptly in front of a man with a white beard. Miralda swung back and forth enquiringly. "Pardon me, sir," Burton said to the bearded passenger. "This is Miralda. She wishes me to ask you if you are Santa Claus."

"No!", came the irate answer. "I'm the man who came to dinner and my leg's all better. Good day!"

Burton was momentarily stunned by the abruptness of the interview. He passed on. Looking down his nose at Miralda he whispered, "Miralda, I do believe the man's a drunk. The man who came to dinner. . . Tush! We haven't had our dinner yet, have we, Miralda? That's not until tomorrow, when you and I will grace the same table."

John Burton found an empty double seat. "Come, Miralda, let us enjoy this last ride together," he said sitting in against the window. Supporting his arm on the back of the seat, he was able to hold Miralda's head high. Her rump touched the seat beside him. Her legs stuck out straight ahead. By the slightest twist of the wrist John Burton could turn her head in any direction. "Now, my dear Miralda, on your left you will see. . . And on your right. . ."

A woman in a black seal coat glared down at them. Her small hat fairly shook as she said, "Will you get that thing out of the way so I can sit down?"

"I beg your pardon," replied Burton, "Miralda is not a thing. She's a queen among queens, and her passage has been paid."

"Conductor," demanded the woman, "will you have this inebriate remove his foul object from the only empty seat in the car?"

"Sorry, ma'am," said the self-conscious conductor, "he has paid two fares and has a right to two places. Nothing can be done about it."

John Burton beamed. His wide mouth curled into a beautific smile, his eyes wrinkled. "And now, my dear Miralda, shall we resume. On your right. . ."

He carried on a constant patter until he neared his stop. "Miralda," he concluded, "we are reaching our journey's end. We must prepare ourselves to disembark."

Carrying her to the exit doors in the middle of the coach he turned, took off his hat with his left hand, and said. "Ladies and gentlemen, guests of our street railway, Miralda wishes me to thank you for your delightful company and it is her hope that you may have a very, very merry Christmas."

The street car came to a stop. The exit doors opened. John Burton made to step out. He paused and looked at the woman in the seal coat who had dared to question Miralda's rights. He drew in a deep breath. His face went red to the roots of what hair he had, his eyes hurled defiance. "As for you, my dear lady," he indignantly exploded, "Miralda wishes me to say 'Pooh!' "

THE UNMENTIONABLE

OH NO, we never mention it,
  Its name is never heard,
Our lips are now forbid to speak
  That once familiar word.
Our hearts are sad, our lips are sealed,
  Our speeches all forgot.
The thing we praised in days of yore
  Is now permitted not.
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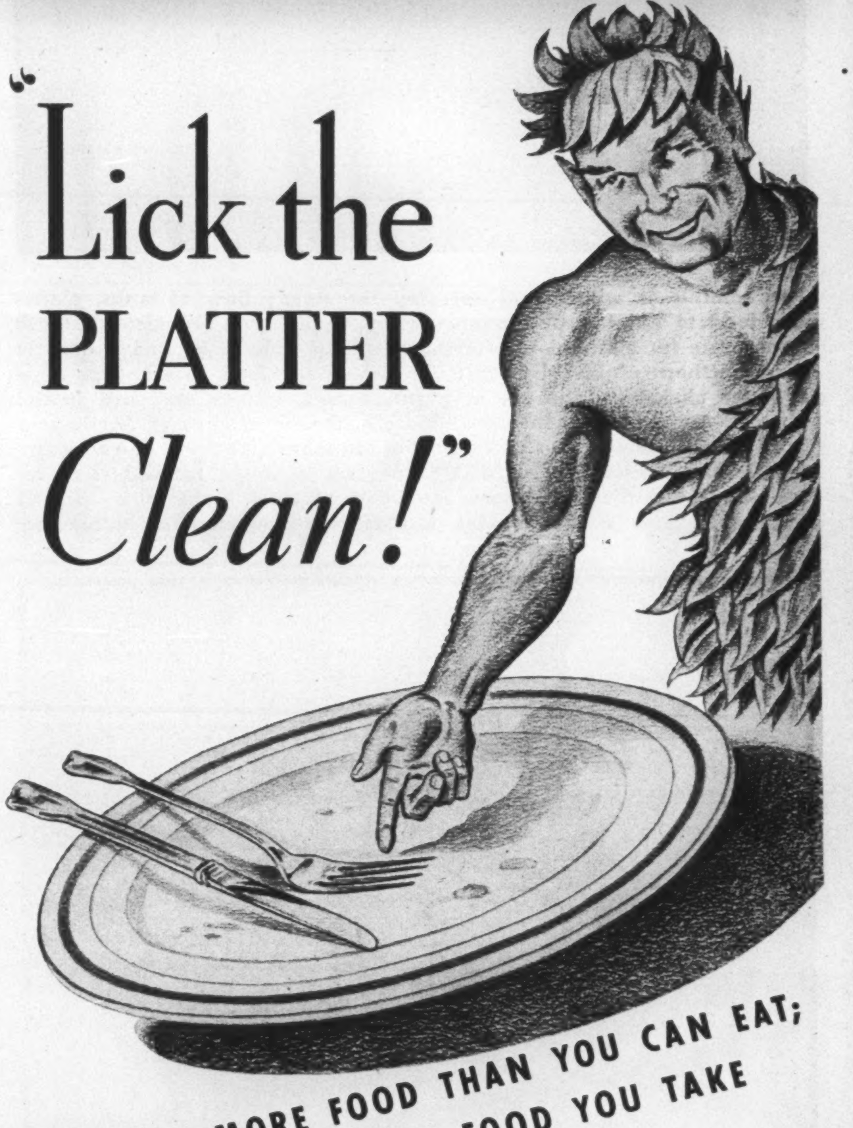
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 18, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

The Historical Key to the Economic Paradox

BY STANLEY McCONNELL

The economic disorders which are forcing the issue of free enterprise vs. collectivism are not peculiar to this age as the record of past civilisations proves that they were confronted by similar conditions.

In dealing with the problems of debt and the concentration of wealth they used one of two methods, the prohibition of usury or establishing a maximum rate of interest, but without success.

A significant chapter in Britain's financial history points to a possible exit from the politico-economic impasse: Is it possible to avoid the compounding of money and values (in effect, the compounding of prices) while providing a legitimate return on capital?

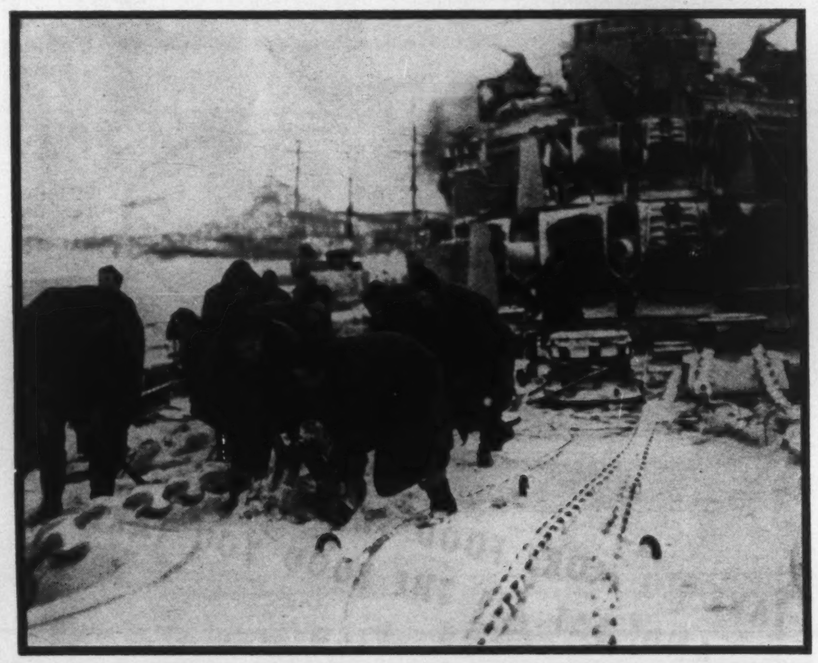
SOME years ago, Roger W. Babson, business statistician, predicted the decline of small business under the "warfare conditions" of competition by big business. It is part of the trend which more and more alarms and perplexes business leaders as they view the emerging pattern of collectivism: the growing concentration of economic power, the sharp rise in public debt and taxation, the struggle for survival of the small business unit, the expanding scale of non-contributory social services, the elaboration of state controls and the appeal to the state to provide economic security for the citizen. It is the problem of an unbalanced economy transferred to the political sphere while the disturbing factor continues to operate in the economic.

In seeking to control this trend, it is not sufficient to take an attitude for or against and hold it firmly till election day. The current runs much more deeply than the political issue. If the Marxian theory of profit is rejected as unsound, it is imperative to discover the real cause of the economic unbalance which has borne fruit in the collectivist movement and the challenge to our whole democratic way of life.

The answer is already written in the record. What chiefly distinguishes man from the lower species is his historical sense, his extension in time which comes from his faculty of keeping records. Thus the whole experience of the race is continually carried forward to the aid of the present. To ignore this experience is to invite its repetition till the lessons are assimilated. It is too often assumed that the economic problem facing us today is peculiar to our own time. A brief survey of economic history will disclose the fallacy of this assumption.

The city states of ancient Greece were confronted by the problem of scarcity, the pressure of a growing population against the means of subsistence. Each attempted to solve it in its own way. Corinth seized and colonized agricultural lands overseas. Sparta attacked and conquered her nearest Greek neighbors, adopting a stern militarized economy. Athens postponed action till threatened by a social revolution. She averted this, as Toynbee points out, "by successfully carrying through an economic and a political revolution . . . specializing her agricultural production for export, starting manufactures also for export, and then developing her political institutions so as to give a fair share of political power to the new classes called into

The coming of winter will not stop the steady flow of tanks, planes and food to Russia. Convoys carrying supplies via the historic North Cape route from Britain to Murmansk will be able to take advantage of long Northern nights of pitch darkness under which Allied ships have a better chance to elude enemy submarines, surface craft and spotter planes. Dun-colored and weather-worn, these veterans of Arctic seas have come to safe anchor in the port of Murmansk (above). The temperature in this Arctic city registers 52 degrees of frost. Ice and snow remain aboard ship as unwelcome top-hamper (below) and must be cleared from deck and anchor chains to facilitate the work of unloading.



Night and day the work proceeds. Derricks raise the heavy cases of weapons and ammunition out of the holds, while cranes seize hold of them and dump them on to waiting railway cars. The people of this war zone city lend the dockers a willing hand. On Sundays and holidays, instead of resting, women and girls (below) come to the port to help load railroad cars.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Should Banks Be Nationalized?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE No. 1 hate of the socialists in this country is the banks. The socialists hold the banks responsible for just about all the ills of capitalistic society, and put nationalization of the banking system first on reform programs. Though this attitude toward banking has existed for many years, it's only comparatively recently that the banks themselves have begun to do something about it, using press and radio advertising. Now the banks' big guns are being brought into action. Last week both G. W: Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal, and C. H. Carlisle, president of the Dominion Bank, in their speeches at annual meetings of shareholders, took time to explain why nationalization of banking would not be in the people's best interests.

Mr. Spinney said he could not see that under nationalization the many and varied banking services on which the entire business and commercial organization depends would be any more efficiently performed than they are now. Also, we do not need nationalization in order to have the nation's supply of money under governmental regulation, since the regulation of the money supply is a function already performed by the government-owned central bank. There are ten banks actively competing with each other for business, and this competition, Mr. Spinney said, is real and intense. Thus if an individual thinks he is not being adequately served or that his proposals have not received due consideration by any one bank, there is nothing to prevent him from going to another. Refusal of his business by several banks would probably be sufficient evidence that it did not conform to good banking principles.

The alternative which the proponents of nationalization offer in exchange for the present system of competitive banking is a *banking monopoly under government control.* Under such circumstances once the borrowing requirements of a customer were denied, for any reason whatever, he would have *no recourse except through the channels of special pleading or political influence.*

Control of Whole Economy

"One of the most prominent proponents of nationalized banking recently stated, as one of the points in its favor, that control of finance is a most essential step to control of the whole economy. With the truth of this statement as applied to nationalization of the banks I would most definitely agree," said Mr. Spinney. "Set up a government monopoly of banking in Canada and the socialization of the rest of the economy would scarcely be more than a 'mopping-up' operation." He added that should the government attain control, direct or indirect, of the entire productive facilities of the country, so important an element in production as labor could not possibly hope to escape the vast regimentation involved.

Mr. Carlisle devoted almost the whole of his speech to Dominion Bank shareholders to the subject of bank functions and nationalized banking. With reference to the question of public control of banks and banking, he pointed out that a bank charter is issued under a special Act of Parliament. The Bank Act sets out the conditions under which the bank may conduct its business. The government, from time to time, may amend or alter the operations of the banks, so as to better conform to the then current requirements. Every ten years the government appoints a parliamentary committee to make a careful and extensive study of banks and the banking system; amendments, where required, are recommended and usually enacted. These amendments and intervening legislation are incorporated in the revision of the Bank Act.

Government Supervision

If the accusation that the chartered banks are a combine were true, said Mr. Carlisle, then that combine exists at the direction of past and present governments, as governments, through legislation, create all chartered banks and supervise all their activities, from the issuing and regulation of currency to minor operations. Shareholders of Canadian banks number 51,321 and the average holding is 28½ shares. There is no pooling of bank shares and never has been. The officials of the banks, individually or collectively, hold no control of the shares of any Canadian bank. The banks are keenly competitive. No combine exists or has existed.

The banks provide a liberal source for taxation. In 1942 the banks paid Dominion income and circulation tax amounting to $10,453,700, and another $5,000,000 in business and property tax. Presumably nationalized banks would not be subject to taxation and this revenue would be lost to the government. In time of war the banks render many special services. They have loaned to the government, without any remuneration to the banks, many of their key men, notwithstanding that the banks were themselves in dire need of these men.

British banks are not circumscribed by government control to the extent that Canadian banks are. Though British banks have been pre-eminent in world banking, they have been criticized and threatened with nationalization as our banks are now threatened. In reply to the suggestion that the British banks be nationalized. Viscount Snowden, a socialist and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the MacDonald labor government, stated: "If banks were nationalized, they would have to be managed as they now are if their solvency is to be maintained."

As regards the claim that bank shareholders get too large a return on their investment, Mr. Carlisle said that the average current rate paid on the par value of bank stock is 6.6 per cent. However, the average price paid for bank shares at the time of issue was $163, which reflects a rate of slightly over 4 per cent.

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being by these economic innovations. . . . Athenian statesmen . . . opened up a new avenue of advance for the whole of the Hellenic society."*

In seeking to establish a trading economy, Athens encountered other problems, including that of debt, which reduced the bulk of the population to a condition of dependence in which "usury had given all the power of the state to a small plutocracy." Solon, the lawgiver, declared a general *seisachtheia* or release of debt but "left the rate of interest to be determined by free contract."†

Aristotle's Distinction

Aristotle, grappling with this problem, made a distinction between natural wealth and money-making: "The natural riches of all men arise from fruits and from animals. . . Retail trade is unnatural . . . and a mode by which men gain from one another. The most hated form of such exchange is . . . usury, which makes a gain out of money itself, and not from its natural use. For money was intended as an instrument of exchange, and not as the mother of usury."‡ Aristotle's distinction, like that of the socialist between production for profit and production for use, fails to clarify the issue.

Rome, a military and trading civilization, had the same problem to face: "As in Athens in early times, the mass of the people were yeomen living on their own small estates and in time they became hopelessly in debt. Accordingly the legislation of the XII Tables, about 500 B.C., was intended to strike at the evil by providing a maximum rate of interest . . . (but) the attempt to regulate the rate of interest utterly failed." The historian adds that in two or three centuries the small free farmers were driven into debt and practical slavery by the pressure of war and taxation, and asserts that "it would be impossible to over-estimate the influence of usury on the social and economic history of the Roman Republic."*

After the fall of Rome the Dark Ages swept over Europe but the experience had left a social reflex against usury as expressed in the prohibition of both ecclesiastical and civil law. In the sixteenth century the attitude toward interest began to change as a new trading civilization arose in which credit was an essential part of the mechanism of exchange. It was pointed out that, since land (or capital) and money are interchangeable, interest is as fully justifiable as rent. The controversy waxed hot but a compromise was finally reached by drawing a distinction between a moderate and an excessive rate, the word "interest" being reserved for a legal rate, while an excessive rate was held to be usury.

Debt Problem Remained

R. H. Tawney's comment in his "Introduction to *A Discourse on Usury*" indicates how far public opinion had moved: "The House of Commons had debated anxiously . . . under Elizabeth as to the correct interpretation of Scripture: in 1640, it is more concerned with the danger of driving capital abroad." The issue was now decided for several centuries as the new civilization expanded its facilities both for the production of wealth and instruments of exchange. Yet the problem of debt remained. In the eighteenth century, public attention in England was focussed upon the question of compound interest. As the historian records, "Dr. Price had demonstrated, with mathematical certainty, that any sum, however small, increasing at that ratio, would in a given time extinguish any debt, however great."x

Here, apparently for the first time, attention was directed to a possible effect of the introduction of a mathematical principle—the law of geometrical progression — into man's economy. Impressed by the demonstration, William Pitt determined to apply it to the retirement of the national debt by setting up a sinking fund which was to accumulate at compound interest. In this way, "the vast lever of geometrical progression, so long and so sorely felt by debtors, was now to be applied to creditors."*

The sinking fund was duly established as a measure of first public importance, calculated to guard against "the evils which must, in their ultimate consequences, dissolve the British Empire." It was extinguished within forty-six years by "borrowing or abstracting," while the national debt marched on to a golden future in which the whole national economy was to become a "sinking fund" and public debt an economic corrective for its ills.

At this point the race stood at the borderland of a great and fundamental truth but turned aside for another century. What Pitt and his contemporaries overlooked was that the whole financial system was based on the compounding of money and that the multiplication of all debt, public and private, was a foregone conclusion. The new civilization, equipped with all that science could offer, with four new continents to develop, with the world for its market, proceeded to demonstrate this conclusion to the extremity of total war, universal debt and inclusive chaos. The displacement factor which had wrecked past civilizations was unidentified and remains unidentified today.

In the higher esoteric circles of political economy the discussion now turns on such themes as the *safe limit* of public debt, its use as an instrument of public policy, inadequate "propensity to consume" and excessive "propensity to save." The objective method gives way to subjectivity as the mysterious Factor X is pursued deep into the unfathomable recesses of human motives. One commentator puts the matter more practically: "The real question is *not*, 'Can a debt which is constantly increasing, relative to the national income, become too great?' The real question is, '*Need* the debt, in a well-managed program, increase continually in this manner?' And to answer this second question we must come to the heart of the matter, namely: '*What* is the maladjustment which is holding up the rise of the national income?' "*

The verdict of history and of current events on this problem is that there is a disturbing factor which impairs the functioning of the whole economic mechanism of modern life. The ancient world identified this factor as usury, with which profit was sometimes linked. The medieval world identified it as an excessive rate of interest, drawing a distinction between commercial, self-liquidating credit and unproductive debt. The modern world is confused and divided as it prepares to take sides in the issue of free enterprise versus collectivism.

The socialists would operate a great industrial civilization quite simply, on the economics of Aristotle, *without profit to any but with gain to all.* The leaders in business and government, as in the days of Pitt, perceive certain disorganizing trends which they are unable to correct but must treat with expedients; while political economy, their technical adviser, has fallen on evil days, floundering in uncertainty for lack of a true measure and science of value.

In seeking to identify Factor X, certain conclusions may be drawn from the record:

1. Aristotle's condemnation of profit is invalid in a trading civilization

(*Continued on Page 39*)

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*A Study of History
†Usury, Encyclopedia Britannica
‡Politics, I, 10.
xThe British Finances, Sir Archibald Alison

*The British Finances, Sir Archibald Alison

*Moulton's *The New Philosophy of Public Debt*, David McCord Wright, American Economic Review, September, 1943.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

K. J. M., Westmount, Que.—The present situation is that LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.'s net income currently distributable is limited to approximately $1.60 a share and it is extremely unlikely that there will be any further earnings by way of the post-war tax refund in view of the arrangement whereby the industry surrenders any claim to further E.P.T. refund (as from Aug. 1, 1943) so long as it is in receipt of stabilization funds from the government. But coverage of the $1.20 dividend seems ample, not only because of the 40 cents margin net income over this dividend but by reason of the further cushion provided by the large amount of current profits subject to 100 per cent tax. In other words, a substantial drop in operating profits would be entirely absorbed by reduced taxes. Hope for larger distributable earnings rests mainly on the possibility of tax reduction.

E. W., London, Ont.—Sorry, but I can't give you an opinion as to the prospects for BRITISH MANGANESE MINES. Having found it impossible to operate at a profit the company suspended work at its property in New Brunswick. With the immediate war demands filled for the metal the price has dropped. Only one car of manganese was sold which is said to have brought $30 per ton.

B. S. H., New Westminster, B.C.—I think you might well continue to hold your CANADIAN CELANESE common. Distributable net income for 1943 is expected to be around $1.88 per common share, which is less than the $2 being paid in dividends, but there will also be a post-war tax refund apparently not far from the $1.56 per share which would have been earned last year if the present tax rates had applied to the full period. The company is in a strong position financially. Operations are close to peak, though restricted somewhat by labor and material shortages.

J. H. C., Buffalo, N.Y.—Due to labor conditions THOMPSON-LUNDMARK GOLD MINES suspended operations in September but it is expected on a return of normal conditions the mine will be reopened. While ore reserves are not large opportunities for increasing them are favorable. A net profit of six cents per share was shown in the year ended April 30, and in the four months ending August 31, net profit was close to three cents per share.

P. D. W., Toronto, Ont.—Of the stocks you list, I would choose BRITISH AMERICAN OIL, BUILDING PRODUCTS, PAGE - HERSEY TUBES, MASSEY - HARRIS and FORD OF CANADA as companies that are likely to do well in peace as well as in war.

P. D., Valleyfield, Que.—GOLD RANGE MINES disposed of its property about three years ago to ROLAC MINES LTD., on an exchange basis of one new share for three old. A test shipment was made from the Schreiber property in 1941 and a diamond drilling program then projected but the company so far has been unable to proceed with it. A property is also held in the Little Long Lac area.

T. R. S., Peterborough, Ont.—In spite of higher taxes and wage costs in 1943, the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY appears likely to show earning on the ordinary stock fully as high as the $2.64 per share shown for 1942. Though expenses and taxes increased by $31½ millions for the first ten months of this year, gross operating revenues in the same period rose $32½ millions.

N. D. M., Sydney, N.S. — Some months ago MICA CONSOLIDATED MINES changes its name to AMIC MICA MINES and reduced the capitalization on the basis of one new for two old. However, this does not reduce your equity in the company as the capitalization of the new company is just half of the old. The Amic Mica shares are pooled but I understand will be released from escrow early in the new year and are quoted daily in the newspapers under "Unlisted Mines", currently being 25 cents asked. The company recently commenced a double shift at its manufacturing plants and is concentrating efforts at present on manufacturing new lines for the regular post-war markets.

H. J. C., Vancouver, B.C. — The BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA announced the other day that it has had to refuse service to 85,000 would-be subscribers in wartime, by reason of material shortages. This backlog of business should go far to offset the cessation of war traffic you refer to. I think the question for shareholders is the future weight of taxes rather than the volume of business.

H. N. F., Acton, Ont.—Yes, implications of disappointing results at depth at WRIGHT-HARGREAVES is that the mine has bottomed, and while further exploration might entirely change the outlook, I would prefer to hold shares in a gold company where expansion would be justified once labor conditions permit. As pointed out at the recent annual meeting the ore reserve position leaves little to worry about for the immediate future, being sufficient for over 4½ years' milling at the prevailing rate. Net working capital is in excess of $5,000,000, hence the value of ore reserves and cash assets is considerably above the current price of the shares.

W. F. C., Farnham, Que.—While NEW RIBAGO MINES has been idle since a further test of the property was made in 1941 without success, an interest was recently acquired in the company by HALCROW SWAYZE MINING CO., through the purchase

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PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Chief Agent for Canada.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

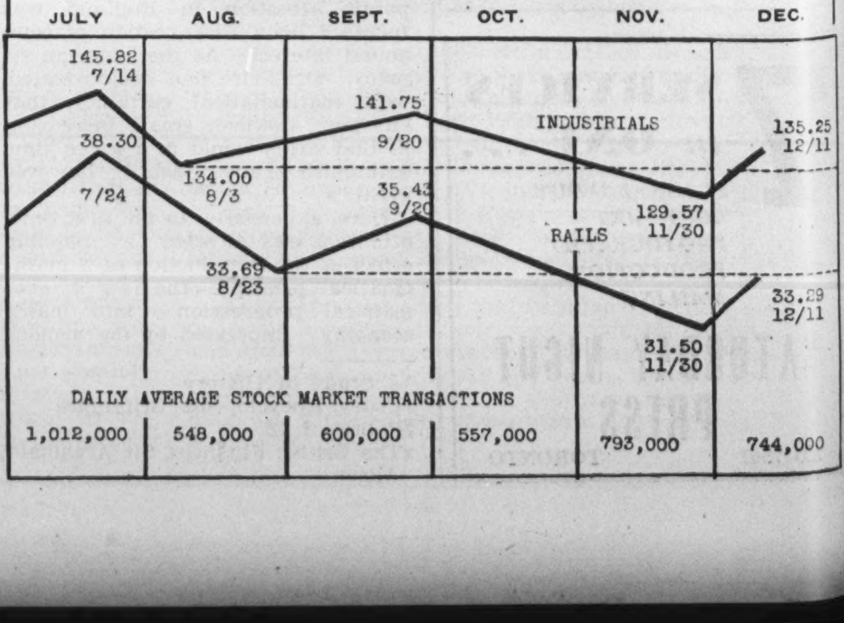
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline and the reversal in the SEVERAL MONTH TREND which was signalled subsequent to July is still in progress. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

IS A MAJOR ADVANCE IN SIGHT?

Over the past three or four weeks, or since the approximate low point of November 20, these Forecasts have alluded to the possible development of a rally growing out of such lows and carrying to the 134/136 level. The extent of the decline, as discussed in our Forecasts of November 27, plus the minor double bottom formation, as discussed in our Forecast of December 4, all favored such a result. Rally developed last week and, at the current writing, the market has moved into the indicated 134/136 zone, thus achieving the objective outlined by us. This rally could carry above the peak limit given, however, without violating precedent. Thus the 12-point, two and one-half-week drop of late July was followed by an 8-point, seven-week rally, and a similar occurrence, following the 12-point drop from late September to early November, would carry the Dow-Jones industrial average to around 138. Rallies, as we have pointed out previously in these Forecasts, sometimes, though not often, return even to the old highs from which the decline started without in any way upsetting the underlying downward price trend.

Despite this rallying tendency, we do not, as yet, see indications, either of a technical, economic, or news nature, to suggest that the declining trend from mid-July has yet reached a point of fundamental support from which a major advance is to be initiated. Technically speaking, the market has yet to develop that type of solid base on which a sustained rise can be supported. Speaking from the economic standpoint, investment opinion has clearly evidenced that it is concerned over the problems of conversion from war to peace and it is doubtful if these problems have yet been sufficiently disclosed to assume that an 11% decline in prices can have fully discounted their implications. Thus, at the best, one might expect a recovery to around the old tops, the possibility but not probability of which we have alluded to in earlier discussions; at the least, a termination of the rally at or within two or three points of current levels.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



of a block of shares and secured director control. A new program of exploration is planned for the property, which is a copper-gold prospect, and I understand the re-organization of the New Ribago is proposed possibly on the basis of one share of a new company to be formed for each ten shares of the present company.

P. K. S., Sherbrooke, Que.—Dividend arrears on the preferred stock of EASTERN DAIRIES LTD., subsidiary of Maple Leaf Milling Co., are eliminated by a plan recently approved by shareholders. The preference stock was entitled to a cumulative annual dividend of 6½% but in recent years holders have been receiving 3¼% under a guarantee of Maple Leaf Milling, which would have expired Jan. 15, 1944. Under the plan the cumulative dividend on the preferred has been reduced to 4 per cent annually but the preferred participates in dividends paid on the common to the extent of $1.50 a share annually, and the Maple Leaf Milling Co. has voluntarily given up its claims for funds contributed in the past under its guarantee of dividends. It is proposed to pay the first quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the preferred Jan. 15, 1944.

R. Y. H., Sudbury, Ont.—Your RED LAKE GOLD SHORE shares are exchangeable on the basis of one Hasaga Gold Mines for each 18 shares held, and the transfer agent is Trusts & Guarantee Co., Toronto. Hasaga shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This company had net profits of 7¼ cents last year as compared with 11 cents in 1941 and ore reserves at the beginning of the current year sufficient for nearly 3½ years' milling.

Steel Company of Canada

AS THE Dominion's leading producer of a primary product, with a well diversified line of steels—both heavy and light—and a strong financial and reserve position, The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, should experience no difficulty in the change over from war to peace operations. While the company's production and markets will probably be dislocated for a period, steel is an essential commodity used widely and the company has facilities for the manufacture of various steels which will be in demand for a great many purposes.

The organizing of a "Crown Company," as proposed by the Dominion government, for the orderly liquidation of accumulated inventories of war supplies and materials and the distribution of these inventories over a period, so as to have the least possible effect on the nation's economy, improves the post-war outlook for primary producers. Indiscriminate liquidation of inventories in the past, particularly metals following World War 1, resulted in a slowing down of production and consequent unemployment. Employment is essential to post-war prosperity and already plans are being formulated for productive activity after the war to provide employment for those enlisted in the armed forces and others now engaged in war work. This will necessitate government expenditures on public works and encouraging private enterprise to proceed with construction interrupted by the war. Companies operating in non-essential industries have had to postpone replacement of worn-out equipment, but have provided depreciation annually and built up reserves for this purpose and plant rehabilitation will create a demand for some of the heavier steels. Wartime restrictions greatly reducing, or prohibiting, the manufacture of civilian motor cars, farm implements, household appliances, etc., have resulted in a latent demand for these products which can be met when the restrictions are removed. All these industries are large users of steel in one form or another.

The Steel Company of Canada manufactures a wide range of steels and by-products, including semi-finished steels forgings, plates, tinplate, wire, nails, coke and a host of other products in common use. The company also has a substantial investment in associated coal and ore mining companies. Plant facilities have been expanded during the war and products well diversified to meet Canadian requirements. In the period 1937-1942, inclusive, gross investment in fixed assets, represented by cost of works owned and operated, increased from $46,766,104 to $63,100,501. Of a loan of $4,170,000 from the Dominion government for construction of new plant facilities there had been repaid by December 31, 1942, $2,919,000, leaving a net balance owing at that date of $1,251,000. Net working capital of $21,179,594 at the end of 1942 was an increase from $14,720,025 at the end of 1937, despite the heavy capital expenditures and the redemption of the bonds outstanding in an amount of $3,288,604 at December 31, 1937. At December 31, 1942, cash amounted to $2,682,101 and investment in government bonds and other securities to $11,997,518.

Net profit for 1942 of $4,805,938, exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, was equal to $6.68 per share on the combined preferred and common stock outstanding. The refundable portion of the excess profits tax for 1942 of $587,317 was equal to an additional 82c per share on the outstanding stocks. In 1942 the 100% excess profits taxes were applicable to only half the period and it would appear that the company's annual retainable net on the basis of present taxation would be in the neighborhood of $5 per share per annum. The company has a long record of profitable operations, and in the period 1937-1942, net profit per share in all years showed a comfortable margin over dividend requirements. Surplus at December 31, 1942, amounted to $25,200,816.

At December 31, 1942, the company was free of funded debt and capital outstanding consisted of 259,852 shares of 7% convertible, participating, non-callable, preferred stock of $25 par value and 460,000 common shares of no par value. Preferred stock is entitled to a cumulative annual dividend of $1.75 per share and participates with the common on a per share basis in dividends paid over $1.75 per share in any one year on the junior security. Current dividends on the preferred and common are being paid at the annual rate of $3 per share. Dividends have been paid on the preferred stock since 1910 and on the common since 1917. In the years 1936-1940 equalizing dividends aggregating $11.42½ per share were paid on the common stock to bring distributions on this issue to an amount equal to that paid on the preferred stock since inception of the company. Following payment of these equalizing dividends, the annual rate on the two outstanding stocks was increased to $3 per share.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1937-1942, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share-a	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
1942	63½	57	$6.68-b	9.5	8.5	$3.00
1941	70	59½	6.17	11.3	9.7	3.00
1940	86½	61½	5.92	14.6	10.4	3.75
1939	89	66½	6.51	13.6	10.2	3.75
1938	76¾	56	4.24	18.1	13.2	3.75
1937	96½	52½	5.81	16.6	9.0	3.75
Average 1937-1942				13.6	10.0	
Approximate current price ratio based on 1942 earnings......				9.2		

a—On combined preferred and common shares.
b—Exclusive refundable portion E.P.T. of $587,317 or 82c. per share.

Note—Equalizing dividend of $2 per share paid on common stock 1937-1940.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net Profits..............	$ 4,805,938*	$ 4,439,732	$ 4,264,384	$ 4,686,680	$ 3,053,726	$ 4,180,097
Surplus.................	25,200,816	22,854,434	20,874,258	18,651,040	15,835,528	15,161,543
Current Assets............	32,272,931	26,740,832	22,943,709	23,941,251	18,256,067	19,094,880
Current Liabilities.........	11,093,337	8,969,361	7,777,901	8,339,154	3,791,527	4,374,855
Net Working Capital.....	21,179,594	17,771,471	15,165,808	15,602,097	14,464,540	14,720,025
Cash..................	2,682,101	2,954,406	2,164,556	3,007,935	2,256,347	568,230
Call Loans, Deposits......	—	893,840	877,364	671,643	669,889	2,018,146
Government Bonds, etc..::	11,997,518	4,679,036	3,794,390	7,513,455	5,052,169	5,871,662

* Exclusive refundable portion E.P.T. of $587,317.

On The Threshold

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
November 18th, 1943.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable January 3rd, 1944 to Shareholders of record at close of business December 15th, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Hollinger Consolidated
Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 378

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of December, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1943.

DATED the 9th day of December, 1943.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Renewable Term Illusion Persists

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Declining to be guided by the Lamp of Experience, there are still people who claim that the only form of life insurance policy wherein the policyholder gets a fair deal is the yearly renewable term policy which insures for a year at a time but is renewable at a higher rate each year up to a certain age.

Advocates of this form of insurance policy emphasize the savings in premiums during the initial years but do not refer at all to the highly-accelerating premiums in later years. In many cases the result is that the protection must be lost through lapse at a time when it is most needed.

SUCH is the power of the printed word, that many people are ready to believe anything stated as a fact in a newspaper, magazine or book. From inquiries which keep coming in from time to time, it is evident that there are still some people who agree with the statement that the only form of life insurance which a person should take out is annual renewable term insurance if he wants to get the best value for his money and to avoid the loss of the legal reserves which are accumulated under other forms of insurance such as whole life, limited payment life and endowment insurance, which reserves or cash values, it is claimed, are lost to the insured's estate if he dies, while if the insured lives and wants to cash in on them he has to sacrifice the protection of his policy.

It is argued by those interested in convincing the public of the value of annual renewable term policies or other types of term policies that they can be bought at a considerably lower rate than whole life, limited payment life or endowment policies, and that there is no good reason why a person should pay the higher rate, because if he has any surplus cash he should not "toss it to the four winds by paying an excessive price for his protection, but should place it in something which will return him 5 or 6 per cent interest on his money." The following Letter to the Editor is typical of those received on the subject:

No Dice

Editor, About Insurance:

I find Mr. T. G. F.'s letter appearing in a recent issue quite interesting. As a matter of fact, I have been wondering before if you had ever read: "Life Insurance, a Legalized Racket". If you have, I would like very much to read your comments on the subject. I do not think that your answer, as to the merits of whole life or twenty-pay life as against term insurance, even begins to explain satisfactorily the necessity for paying higher premiums simply in order to accumulate cash values in a life insurance policy, particularly if one considers that these cash values or reserves — whatever they are called — are in reality savings which are lost to the insured's estate if he dies, whereas if he lives and wants to cash in on them he has to sacrifice the protection of the policy.

Inasmuch as we cannot conveniently live and die at the same time, the dice appear to be loaded in favor of the insurance company. Is it not better then for the individual to separate the two—savings and protection — by purchasing renewable term Insurance which will take care of his dependents until he reaches 65 or 70 and investing the difference in premiums in profit bearing securities or real estate? Or perhaps realize and invest the equities in his present policies after having replaced the latter with renewable term Insurance? Could you tell me also what is wrong with one year renewable term Insurance?

—A. B., Montreal, Que.

Never a Success

I read the book referred to when it first came out but was not impressed by the arguments of the authors in favor of annual renewable term insurance, because my study of life insurance, past and present, has convinced me that it fails entirely to meet the need of most people for life insurance, which is protection for the whole of life. No life insurance organization that I know of, stock or mutual company, mutual benefit association or fraternal benefit society, has so far been successful in furnishing life insurance protection for the whole of life on the annual renewable term plan.

Many attempts have been made in the past to furnish insurance on such a basis, especially by fraternal societies with the best of intentions and with the commendable object of providing their members with protection at the lowest possible cost. They did not then believe in the legal reserve principle, either, but told their members to "keep the reserve in their pockets" or use it for some other purpose.

If it had been possible to furnish permanent protection on this yearly cost plan, they would have continued to do so, but as the average age of the members increased as the years passed, the annual or monthly dues had also to be increased accordingly, and they kept on increasing until they were far in excess of the rates the members would have had to pay for the same amount of protection in a legal reserve institution. Those who were still insurable and needed protection dropped out and sought insurance elsewhere. Those who were old or otherwise uninsurable stayed, with the result that the rates had to be increased again and again until they became prohibitive.

What happened then? Without a single exception, all these societies failed and went out of existence, with great loss to the members, or had to be completely reorganized on a legal reserve basis, which also involved great hardship for the old members who were frozen out in the process.

Test of Time

As the history of insurance reveals, the legal reserve system of life insurance is the only one which has stood the test of time and mathematics over a period of some two hundred years, a fact that is now so well recognized that the legal reserve system is made compulsory under Dominion law and under the law of nearly all the Provinces for all institutions engaged in a life insurance undertaking.

It is rather strange to find at this late date that some people evidently still believe in the old but now discarded fraternal society fallacy that legal reserves are unnecessary and that policyholders should keep these reserves in their pockets or do something else with them; and also in the companion fallacy that these reserves or cash values are lost to the estate of the insured if he dies and that if he lives and wants to take the cash value he has to sacrifice the protection of the policy.

Under the level premium legal reserve system, the insured, instead of paying a constantly increasing amount every year as he would have to pay under an annual renewable term policy, pays the same amount each year during the premium-paying period, and a portion of each yearly premium is set aside as required by law as a reserve to provide for the increasing risk of death which comes with increasing age.

It is this legal reserve which enables the company to issue a level premium policy instead of one which calls for an increasing yearly premium with increasing age. The cost per annum under a level premium policy remains the same, while the cost per annum keeps increasing under a yearly renewable term policy until in time it becomes practically prohibitive, and the net cost in the long run is much greater than under the level premium policy.

When the holder of a level premium legal reserve policy dies, the legal reserve is released and goes towards payment of the death claim. When an endowment policy becomes payable, the reserve is utilized for the same purpose. When the policyholder stops paying premiums and takes the cash surrender value of his policy, the reserve is likewise released for the payment of the cash value and the insurance terminates, as the policyholder has exhausted all the value in the policy and cannot expect to have his cake and eat it too. But he is better off than if he had taken a yearly renewable term policy, because then there would be no cash value to take.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is any information available showing the aggregate payments to life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries in Canada over a lengthy period of years? Is it possible to ascertain how much was paid out in death claims, matured endowments, policyholders' dividends, etc., by the Canadian companies, the British companies and the United States and other companies?

—G. L. M., Montreal, Que.

Such information is available in tables in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance covering the period from 1875 to 1942. In these sixty-eight years the total net disbursements in Canada of the Canadian companies under life insurance and annuity contracts were $2,061,305,000 as follows: Death claims, $647,041,787; matured

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endowments, $234,596,403; disability claims, $24,588,982; surrender values, $664,156,095; dividends to policyholders, $445,307,653; annuity contracts, $45,614,680. British companies' net disbursements in Canada totalled $118,901,206, as follows: Death claims, $59,728,891; matured endowments, $24,668,389; disability claims, $28,467; surrender values, $22,146,402; dividends to policyholders, $10,881,785; annuity contracts, $1,451,272. Total net disbursements in Canada of foreign companies (U.S. companies come under this heading) were $1,072,157,148, as follows: Death claims, $366,559,736; matured endowments, $116,533,111; disability claims, $18,519,006; surrender values, $354,165,469; dividends to policyholders, $209,124,754; annuity contracts, $7,255,072.

Key to the Economic Paradox

(*Continued from Page* 35)

which lives by production and exchange.

2. All attempts to control the rate of interest (or return on capital) by law have failed to accomplish their purpose. 3. In any consideration of the economic effect of debt, the distinction should be drawn between credit which is productive and self-liquidating and debt which is unproductive and permanent. The circumstance of "owing it to ourselves," the comforting refrain of a new financial creed, did not save the civilizations of Greece and Rome.

4. If any sum, however small, accumulating at compound interest, will in a given time extinguish any debt (property or value) which is not compounding, the final result would be the same whatever the rate of interest.

Have we not here a key which may unravel the seemingly inextricable tangle in which the affairs of men and governments are now involved? If the proposition is correct, (and it is mathematically demonstrable), it would explain many things for which no explanation has yet been found and which are not accounted for by the fact that in a commercial order capital receives, and is presumably entitled to, a return whether designated as interest, rent or profit.

In the struggle to master its environment, the last great civilization has retraced the course of the Greek and Roman civilizations. In its several parts, it has seized and colonized lands overseas, attacked and conquered its neighbors and developed a trading organization coextensive with the planet. It has added its own unique contribution, technical mastery. But because its monetary techniques were unscientific, it failed to find an adequate outlet for its potential capacity. Its fate will depend upon its response to that challenge.

There is a continuity in this whole racial experience, from Aristotle's treatment of the problem of usury down to the "Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power" in the United States by the Temporary National Economic Committee (1938-41), the conclusions of which, according to the editor of *Fortune*, "have contributed little even to comprehensive understanding, let alone a solution, of the fundamental problem the Committee was supposed to deal with."*

In all this evolution, the racial mind has been groping toward an understanding of money, seeking to control it, to discover the laws governing its use, to adopt it to the needs and realities of a specialized commercial order. It remains to collate this experience, to sift the evidence in the attempt to answer the only relevant question: "What is the disturbing factor?" and through adequate monetary and financial techniques to remove the obstacles to man's further progress.

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*September, 1943.

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Mines

BY JOHN M. GRANT

AS PROSPECTING for gold is again to the fore and widespread diamond drilling of gold prospects proceeds in anticipation of active post-war development, or as soon as labor and wartime restrictions permit, it is noteworthy that the old productive areas have not been lost sight of in the renewal of interest. The Porcupine field, for over three decades a producer of the yellow metal and Canada's leading producing district, is attracting a revival of interest both to the east and west of the established mines. In the eastern section around Night Hawk Lake, considerable staking is in evidence with several townships receiving attention. Strong mining interests are reported having secured a block of ground in the southwest section of Cody township, while in the western extension of the camp, Bristol, Carscallen, Keefer and Turnbull townships have recently seen much activity, with two large blocks of claims staked in the latter. Forty-four claims in one block have been staked in the central part of Jamieson township.

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Broulan Porcupine, a producer for the past four years, and located to the north-east of Dome Mines, has encountered a promising ore zone which may be of major importance, in the northeast section of the property about 3,500 feet distant from the shaft. The new zone appears to angle across the northeast claim, with a possible length of 250 feet at the fourth level. Gold values have been found in a width of 59 feet in the crosscut and of this width the average of chip samples for the last 20 feet, after cutting high erratic values to half an ounce, was $14.95 per ton with the average assays $4.40 for the remaining 39 feet. Labor difficulties have slowed down this drive toward the Broulan-Pamour boundary but the new ore will be opened by drifting as speedily as possible.

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With the delivery of power the preproduction development of Steep Rock Iron Mines reached the final stage and dewatering of Steep Rock Lake, which will permit open pit mining next year, is now underway, according to D. M. Hogarth, president. Diversion of waters of the Seine River system has reached a point where the company will take over the project this month. Pumping out the lake, and stripping and equipping the "B" orebody for production by August next, will be carried out by the company's engineering staff. Mr. Hogarth said the development has been brought to its present stage in nine months under an accelerated schedule that has cut six months from the original schedule of 15 months confirmed by independent engineers.

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In the opinion of Andre Dorfman, president of Anglo-Huronian Ltd., the years of upheaval in the mining industry due to the war, perhaps have not been a total loss as members of the profession were afforded a chance to revise the exploration and prospecting methods of finding new mines. The new scientific methods of prospecting with instruments, he feels, will undoubtedly be of economic importance to Canada with its still very large drift covered and unexplored gold areas. He states that Anglo-Huronian in co-operation with other mining concerns, have been active during the last few years in acquiring a number of such geological prospects, and is now only awaiting the opportunity to proceed with this work.

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Consumption of tungsten in Canada is reported to have dwindled to almost nothing with its main war use having been fulfilled. Present production of the metal as a by-product at some gold mines is said to be more than sufficient to maintain needed stocks. A year-old government order under which the maximum price of tungsten (scheelite) ore produced in the Dominion was raised to $26.50 per unit of 20 pounds has been rescinded because of the greatly improved supply position of the metal. According to Metals Controller, G. C. Bateman, the government was "not prepared to enter into further purchase contracts, or to purchase small offerings of scheelite."

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The enterprising spirit of Noranda Mines is still in evidence as the taking on of a new base metal "bet" in northwestern Quebec indicates. The deal involves four Alamac Mines claims, adjoining Normetal Mines, in fact, they comprise the east half of the property which became part of Abana Mines, and subsequently formed part of the present Normetal Mines. The agreement provides that after expenditure of $55,000 provided for in stock options a new company may be formed. Some diamond drilling has been done on the ground, but so far no commercial orebody has been indicated, although conditions are thought to be similar to those on Normetal.

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Sullivan Consolidated continues to hold its mill tonnage close to 400 tons per day and production for the first nine months of the year was only down $167,000 when compared with the same period last year. If the final quarter is as good as the third there will be a small decline in net profits, but the dividend of eight cents per share already declared should be more than earned. The improvement, however, which has marked development conditions this year tends to more than offset any small loss in earnings. The deepening of the No. 2 shaft has established four new levels and already high grade gold has been cut on the first of these.

•

Net working capital of International Nickel on September 30 amounted to $94,793,183, a new high, against $93,788,320 on June 30, 1943 and $84,070,076 on September 30, 1942. The company and its subsidiaries in the nine months ending September 30 had a net profit, in U.S. currency, equal to $1.49 a share on the common stock outstanding. This compares with $1.57 in the like period last year and $1.66 in the same nine months of 1941. For the three months ending September 30 net profit equalled 45 cents a share as against 52 cents in the preceding quarter, or 54 cents a share in the three months ending September 30, 1942.

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UNRRA's Task Can't Be Simply One of Relief

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

There are obstacles that make the road of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration far from the simple path of the direct relief agency it is professed to be.

In administering direct relief it will of necessity have to tie in its plans with long-range post-war developments. And with the matter of supplies it will face the double problem of purchasing goods on a market freed from the conditions of war and of providing them to countries which have lost much of their purchasing power.

London.

THE United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been hailed as the first practical implementation of any significance of the declared intention of the United Nations to see the post-war reconstruction period through with a unanimity comparable with their collaboration during this long war.

The business of UNRRA is professedly solely with the relief of immediate post-war needs, but, of course, it cannot end there. There will be no post-war need that exists in immediacy without reference to the longer-range development for which the war may, in a true sense, be regarded as a preparation.

The analogy is with a bombed city like London. An organization charged with the job of making the city immediately habitable after the war would be concerned with the speed with which bricks could be laid on bricks and roofs put over the gaping maws of dismembered houses. But no such organization would be allowed to function. For the rebuilding of London is not alone a matter of increasing the capacity of the city to house people, but also a problem of urban replanning on the widest plane.

A Wider Policy

If UNRRA were really to be entirely absorbed in the putting into effect of makeshift plans to satisfy immediate wants it would find itself at loggerheads with its very raison d'être, for within such terms of reference it would be unable to pay heed to the urgent human demands which have arisen inevitably from the war, and which proceed from the depths of want to the highest attainable standard of living.

In a word, it will not do for UNRRA to make its shipments of food and clothing and industrial equipment to war-broken areas without dovetailing them into the wider policy of reconstruction which will animate the whole world after the war, and whose bases will rest on fundamental political and economic grounds.

Need this lessen the effectiveness of UNRRA in its initial capacity? A survey of such work as the Allied Post-War Requirements Bureau and the Relief Department of the Foreign Office have been able to perform suggests that there is this danger. Already it has been made plain that it will not be easy for UNRRA to consider simply the weight of need. That country might well need most that has least ability to pay, and this brings into the picture the question of the supplier.

Whether the supplier is an individual or a company or a Government (which is to say, a taxpayer) the question of willingness to advance supplies on a basis in which economic considerations play no part is one which will, let it be remembered, be decided in conditions when the bloody urgencies of war have departed, and all their specific "moral" codes with them. The other side of the picture presents an almost equally serious problem. Is the process of obtaining supplies to result in price raising in strong competitive bidding for goods?

Practical Difficulties

In this connection UNRRA will remember that it stands at the other end of the pole from the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which bid wolfram up from £300 to £6,000 because the war effort needed wolfram. No such entire divorce from ordinary commercial considerations will be appropriate in post-war conditions, even when the object is so high a priority.

It is such matters of principle rather than the practical difficulties which are capable of making the embryo stage of UNRRA exceedingly difficult. But there will be practical difficulties enough. If Mr. Walter Lippmann is right, the post-war need of Europe will be 46 million tons of supplies, of which, if Europe can herself produce 23 millions, some 9½ millions will have to come from North America, 3½ millions from the United Kingdom, 6 millions from the Mediterranean, and the other 4 millions from anywhere in the world that can yield them.

How does the world stand on this? Where will Britain get her millions of surplus tons from? She is short enough, on a peacetime basis very short indeed, now. And we have been reminded that there is a world food shortage around the corner. The added difficulty is that as the practical problems obtrude themselves they may influence decisions taken in the realm of principle, to the disadvantage of the people of Europe.

But when all the obstacles are seen, this is still a fine course, and one urgently necessary to run, that UNRRA is embarking on. The Central Committee of Great Britain, the United States, the USSR and China is not just a talking machine, but has power to act, and the delegation of action to regional committees may do much to ride over the difficulties, for at the top the points at which UNRRA's policies cross the path of orthodox economics or commercial dogma will hardly be perceived, and at the bottom they will not matter, for the authority will have been given.

There is an understandable concern on the part of Governments of the countries most hardly hit by the war lest in the cold light of the post-war much of the fine speaking of 1940-44 should appear like the impersonal and temporary rhetoric of a stageplay. UNRRA is the first concrete guarantee that the United Nations will stand by their pledges.

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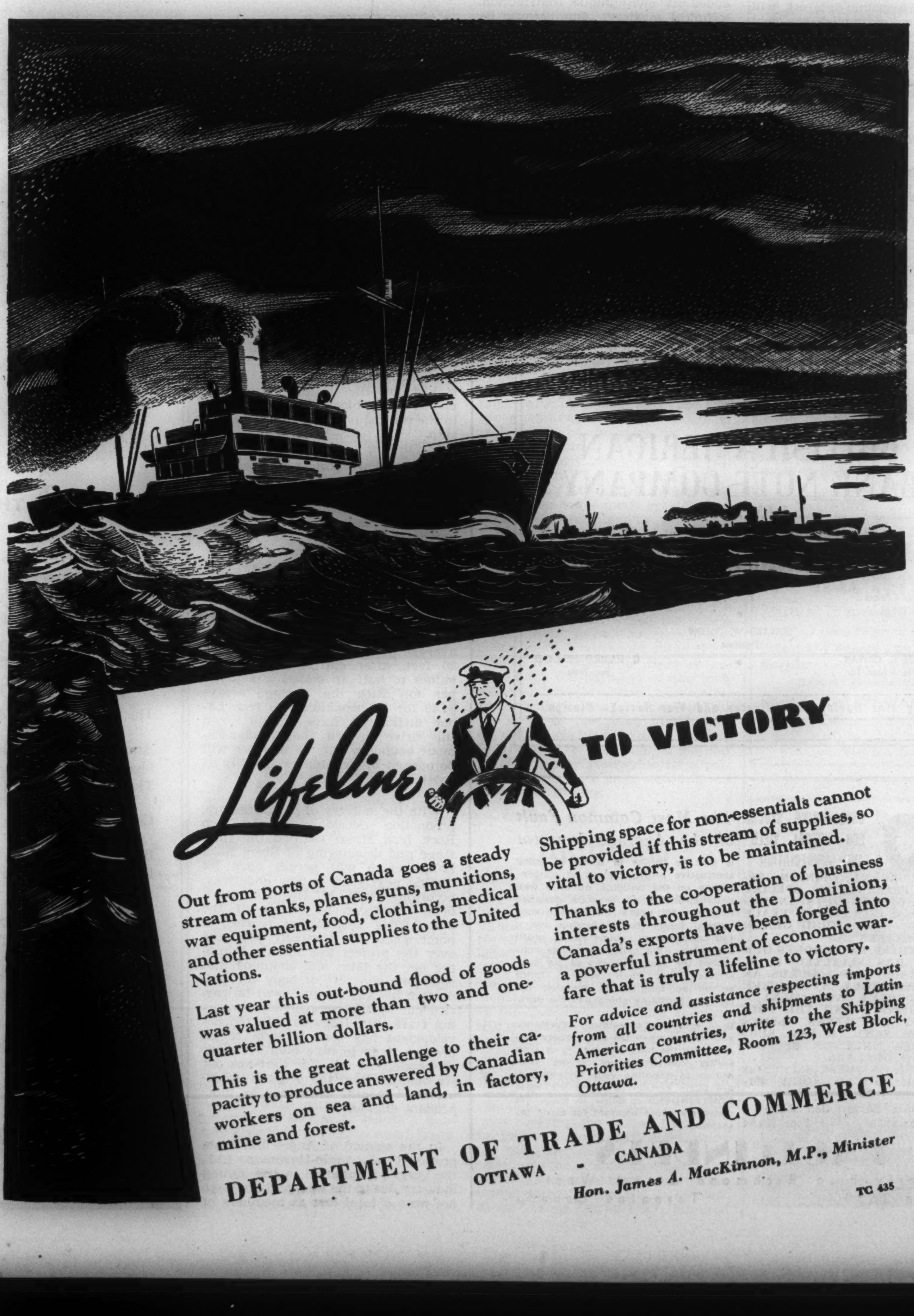

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